# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 129. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## MEXICO.

**The Reported Occupation of Matamoras by Gen. Sedgwick Pronounced False.**

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The report that General Sedgwick had crossed to Matamoras with a brigade on the 22d instant is pronounced false here. An officer of the department and staff, who left Brownsville the following day, says it is a canard, and that it could not have occurred since, as there has been no means of communication with the Rio Grande.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that the prompt announcement in several despatches from Washington last night that General Sedgwick had crossed from Brownsville into Matamoras, and invested that place with United States, troops ostensibly in the interests of American commerce, but practically effecting the arrest of any invasion attempted by the Imperial forces, has caused the Government much annoyance and embarrassment.

To-day the War Department has curtly informed all inquiring correspondents that it had no confirmation of the above report, nor any reason to expect that it would be verified. Notwithstanding this assumption it is apparent that the Department was informed in the premises simultaneously with the forwarding of newspaper advices on the subject; indeed, General Grant's own despatch in reference to Sedgwick's movements was here by 9 o'clock in the evening, and read as follows:—

GALVESTON, November 27.—I fear that General Sedgwick has crossed from Brownsville, and occupied Matamoras, under pretext of protecting American commerce there. Should it prove true, I will order his immediate removal, with your approbation, and disclaim any indorsement of the movement.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

This telegram was received at General Grant's headquarters early in the evening, and the General was summoned from home to attend to its purport. Before midnight a response was telegraphed to Sheridan, instructing him to depose Sedgwick with the first verification of the latter's reported movement, and to disavow any indorsement of the United States.

## A CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

**Curious Story of Fraud and Gullibility—Three Million Dollars in a Valise.**

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Tuesday.*

Sitting in the Court House yesterday afternoon, listening to the testimony of the old man Rudolph Zimmer, who, it is alleged, was very seriously victimized by one Bob Guise, assisted by one or more of his female friends, we no longer wondered that confidence men and "Jeremy Diddlers" generally make a good thing out of their little games, and find plenty of victims to practise upon. But we were surprised at the unheard-of verdancy and simplicity of the old man; it seemed almost incredible that any person in his senses could have been continually and systematically swindled by a series of cock-and-bull stories such as those with which, as it is alleged, the accused, Bob Guise, succeeded in fleecing Zimmer.

He (Guise) at one time, according to the testimony, represented to the old man that he had married the daughter of a man named Bede, in Hamilton, who was very wealthy—so wealthy, in fact, that he could not compute his riches. Guise also produced a note for $30,000, signed by John and Hannah Bede—his "wife's" parents—and drawn in his (Guise's) favor, on the strength of which he obtained money from his victim.

On another occasion Guise told Zimmer that there were $24,000 in the express office for Mr. Bede, and that he, being Mr. Bede's agent, could not get the money without paying $620.

Zimmer gave him a note for $700, and came to Buffalo with him, where they were to raise the necessary amount on the note, get the $24,000 out of the express office and divide it, giving him (Zimmer) the biggest part of it, as Mr. Bede allowed him (Guise) to "use the money for his own purposes." Guise, leaving the old man at the Genesee House, went down town, and shortly returned and said he had paid in the money at the express office, and could get the $24,000, but that they had advised him not to take the money out of the office, as there were Fenian soldiers around, and he would not be safe, etc. Mr. Zimmer did not get any portion of the $24,000.

Persons employed in the United States and American Express offices testified that they had no knowledge of such a package of money ever being received.

At another time Guise represented to Zimmer that Mr. Bede was in New York, and had three million dollars in his valise; that they must go to New York and see Mr. Bede, and that he would divide the money between them. The witness went on to say:—"I furnished the money to go with; he said he had nothing to go with himself, and that I must get him money to go with; Guise said the expense would be $25 each from Rochester to New York; I gave him $50; I went to New York; did not see Bede; he then went off and left me at the Astor House, and returned again, and said that Mr. Bede could not be there right off, but would be there in the course of the evening; after that he went about the streets from one place to another till some time in the evening, but no Bede appeared; it was bed time, and I went up stairs and went to bed; he told me next morning that Bede had been there after I went to bed, but did not want to disturb me so late at night, and did not want to call me; next morning he went round here and there, and he left me, to see Mr. Bede; he said, when he returned, that Bede could not come to see me or spend any time with me, as he was going to take the next tram West to come to Buffalo, and perhaps then to Clarence; Guise said that he wanted to go on the same train, but we were too late; had to wait till the evening train; we started for home; I did not let Guise have any more money while we were gone; I hadn't got any."

Zimmer, in answer to a question from one of the counsel, said that he relied upon the promises and stories made and told him by Guise, "they seemed so reasonable!"

We have given enough to show our readers the confiding nature of Zimmer, and how easily he might be victimized by such as Guise, provided the latter happened to be "any such man."

The case was resumed this morning, and several additional witnesses examined. When our reporter left, Mr. Humphrey, counsel for the defense, was cross-examining Mr. Zimmer. The trial will probably occupy most of the day to-morrow.

**A Remarkable Case of Supposed Cholera in Portsmouth.**—A Whole Family Destroyed.—On Tuesday evening the inmates of the family of Mr. William R. Boutwell, residing on South street, in Portsmouth, Virginia, partook of supper, the principal dishes of which consisted of hashed beef and sweet potatoes. The same night Mr. Boutwell, his wife, Sallie Boutwell, and an old lady, Mrs. Ann Crittenden, were all attacked with the most violent purgings and fits of vomiting, dreadful cramps, and all the most positive and unmistakable symptoms of cholera. Medical aid was called in, but all three of the sufferers continued to grow rapidly worse, and all died within a few hours of each other, and were all laid out in the same room. The deceased composed the entire household, death making remorseless sweep of husband, wife, and the aged lady who had her home with them.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

**A Present.**—Captain J. A. Webster, of the United States revenue cutter *Mahoning*, stationed at Portland, Me., has received from the British Government a gold chronometer and chain, in acknowledgement of his humane services to British seamen in distress during the winter of 1865-66.

## THE CRIMINAL WORLD.

**Particulars of the Recent Lynching in Kentucky—Outrageous Violation of Law.**

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* gives the following account of the lynching of three robbers in Lebanon, Ky.:—

At exactly 11·45 on Saturday, November 24, a number of men, armed with guns and pistols, surrounded the county jail, which is situated directly in the centre of Lebanon, broke open the front door, and demanded of the jailor the key to the dungeon part of the jail. The mob, which appeared to be under the control of one leader, made no noise, picketed the streets, and arrested all citizens whom they found on the streets. Those persons who lived on Main street, and were curious enough to open their windows, were warned to keep their heads in—a warning that was quickly complied with. Eighteen men, armed with guns, rolled a large hogshead up to the northwest corner of Main and Republican streets, behind which they hid themselves, apparently ready to fire on any man who made an effort to go to the jail. The other corners of these streets were guarded by armed men. The various streets in town were picketed by armed men. Every precaution was taken by the mob to prevent assistance reaching the jail. When the front door of the jail was broken open, the jailor ran up stairs and hid himself. When he was missed, parties in the mob brought a sledge-hammer and attempted to break down the iron door of the jail. After hammering at it for a time, they found this mode of entrance impracticable, and commenced searching for the jailor. Doors were broken open, and he was finally found hid in a wardrobe in a room of the up-stairs of the jail. He was immediately seized, compelled to deliver up the keys, and held in custody. In the meantime the prisoners, eight in number, were fully awakened by the hammering at the jail door, and fully understood the danger that menaced them. They shrieked and yelled for help, and armed themselves with billets of wood and stones, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. When the mob obtained the keys of the jail door, they opened it, as they did the inner latticed iron door which led into the dungeon. William Goode had armed himself with a huge billet of wood, and hid behind the door, ready to strike as the mob entered. After some parleying in the passage, five men marched into the dungeon, meeting with no opposition. They formed a line by the wall of the jail, and called for Clem. Crowdus, William Goode, and Tom Stephens, who immediately answered to their names. As they delivered themselves up, the leader of the men said:—"Crowdus, I have been looking for you for a long time." To this speech Crowdus answered:—"I know you have, Mr. ——," calling the man by name. The three prisoners were immediately marched from jail, the jail door securely fastened, and the jailor released. The mob, which was on foot, immediately left the city in the direction of Grimes' Hill, a small hill situated about 1½ miles east of Lebanon. Their horses were hitched and guarded in the edge of the city. When they left the jail they gave one triumphant yell, which awoke a large number of our citizens, and must have struck terror to the hearts of their prisoners! Many citizens saw them as they marched out towards Grimes' Hill, and say there must have been about seventy-five men guarding the prisoners, in addition to the men who guarded the streets, who numbered about seventy-five more. The mob left Lebanon at 12·30 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 25th instant. What took place at Grimes' Hill prior to the hanging, no one, except those engaged, knows. A negro living near the place says that the mob talked to the prisoners a long time, laughed frequently, and appeared to act in a business-like manner. It is not known whether the prisoners begged for their lives or not. No one can tell how they suffered from fright, nor how they suffered while hanging. Grimes' Hill is a small hill, one and a half mile east of Lebanon, and is shaded thinly with oak trees. The Danville turnpike runs directly over it, and the Knoxville Railroad cuts through it. Lebanon cannot be seen from the hill; but the summit of the hill is sufficiently elevated to give a good view of the country for several miles around. The place of hanging is directly on the top of the hill, equally distant from the turnpike and the railroad—about one hundred yards from each. The tree to which they were hung is a black oak, with one large limb extending in a northern direction, which is about twelve feet from the ground. Appearances indicate that the prisoners were hung one at a time, commencing with Crowdus. He must have been placed on a horse, his hands tied behind him, the rope adjusted around his neck, and the horse led from under him. Appearances also indicate that the rope slipped, for his heels nearly touched a root of the tree that ran out under his feet. Indeed, he must have struggled to get a foothold on this root. Its declination only prevented his saving his life by doing this. Imagine a man dangling at the end of a rope, with his hands securely bound behind him, just able to touch ground, and yet not able to release himself from the suffocating horrors and pains of death! William Goode seems next to have been called on. The rope around his neck slipped so much that he stood on his feet. His legs were doubled up and his feet tied to his hands. His knees then were not more than six inches from the ground. Thomas Stephens was next hanged. It appears that the first rope placed around his neck was broken, for three ropes were around his neck the following morning. His feet were about six inches from the ground. The limb on which they were hanged was about seven feet long, so that Stephens and Crowdus were within six feet of each other. They must have suffered intolerable pain, since they all died from strangulation. Crowdus' face was hid by a handkerchief. When it was removed his mouth was found to be open, and the rope with which he was hanged imbedded in his neck. William Goode had quite a pitiful expression; he and Stephens both appeared to have attempted to prevent suffocation by holding their chins firmly down on their breasts. Stephens looked as well as when I last saw him in our court-house, when he was being tried for bigamy, etc. After the death of the prisoners, their hats were carefully placed on their heads. They looked so much like men standing on the ground, attempting to hide themselves behind a tree, that an idle negro man who passed them in the morning spoke to them, and hurried on to town very much frightened because they would not speak to him. After the hanging, the mob joined in one last shout and left for parts unknown.

### Financial News.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, November 30—10 20 A. M.—The following are the last quotations:—

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s, 1881 | 112¾ | 113 |
| United States 5-20s 1862 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1864 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| United States 5-20s 1865 | 108 | 108¼ |
| United States 10-40s | 99¾ | 100 |
| United States 7 30s, 1st series | 105 | 105¼ |
| United States 7 30s, 2d series | 105 | 105¼ |
| United States 7·30s, 3d series | 105 | 105¼ |

### Postponement of the Mass Welcome to Congress.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The mass welcome to the Republican members of Congress has been postponed until Monday next, in consequence of the fact that many members will not reach here until Sunday or Monday morning. The procession and banquet will take place at that time.

### Ship News.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The steamship *Queen*, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 30.

**Withdrawal of the French Troops.**

The cable despatch from Minister of State Moustier to Count Montholon, stated that fourteen vessels would sail immediately from Brest to Vera Cruz, where the French troops in Mexico were required to rendezvous for their embarkation to France. Ten additional vessels will leave by the middle of December. By the 15th of January Mexico will be clear of all the French troops. The French Minister communicated this despatch to President Johnson and Secretary Seward last evening.

From one who has read it, I learn that the principal reason given by Napoleon for the delay in withdrawing the French troops is that the latter had been so severely pressed by the Mexican forces, that it was dangerous to attempt an evacuation until the military situation became easier. It is also learned, from the most authoritative source, that General Sherman's mission to Mexico is wholly in the character of an advisory agent to Minister Campbell, regarding the military status of affairs. The withdrawal of the French forces is regarded, therefore, as almost wholly superseding General Sherman's mission.

**Report of the Statistical Bureau.**

The first Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, under Mr. Delmar, appeared to-day. It really embraces nearly all from that Bureau which will have any bearing upon the Secretary's report. According to this Report, the aggregate values of imports and exports for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1866, as far as returns have been received, stand as follows:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Specie and bullion | $10 823,885 |
| Free goods | 5 431,274 |
| Dutiable goods entered for consumption | 68,100,316 |
| Dutiable goods entered for warehouse | 43,202 144 |
| Total imports | 127,557,612 |
| Value of imports withdrawn from warehouse | 46,755 252 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Specie and bullion | $13,404,624 |
| Dutiable foreign merchandise | 2,072,201 |
| Free foreign merchandise | 273 938 |
| Domestic merchandise | 66 874,840 |
| Total | $82,625,633 |

IMPORTS BY MONTHS.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | $37,126 521 |
| August | 30,731 611 |
| September | 30,961.518 |
| October | 28,737,969 |
| Total | $127,557,619 |

EXPORTS BY MONTHS.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | $27,400,066 |
| August | 20,959,030 |
| September | 16,148 058 |
| October | 18 514 446 |
| Total | $82,625,603 |

These figures exhibit the startling fact that our imports exceed our exports to the amount of $44,931,956 for the first four months of the fiscal year 1867; and when it is remembered that the imports are at a gold and the exports at a currency valuation, the difference becomes yet more alarming. The report, as a whole, is not what Congress and the people at large had a right to expect. Especially is this the case as regards the statement of imports and exports. Instead of furnishing a statement of the high articles, such as cotton, wool, and iron, articles imported and exported, with their quantities and values, Director Delmar gives, perhaps unintentionally, simply the total value of imports or exports at the various ports of entry—a statement utterly valueless to the manufacturing industries of the country, in whose interest we believe the Bureau was organized.

### Thanksgiving at Baltimore.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

BALTIMORE, November 30.—Thanksgiving Day passed off pleasantly, services being held in the several churches.

The base-ball season closed by a match game between the "Pastime" and "Enterprise" Clubs, resulting in favor of the latter. A large crowd was in attendance. A slight accident occurred during the play to two members of the Enterprise Club—William Gorman and John Shannon: the former being struck in the abdomen by one of the members throwing a bat away, and the latter hurting his hand badly in catching a ball.

John E. Crew, colored, who was badly cut on Monday night by Thomas Sorrel, colored, while the former was trying to forcibly enter a ball at the Douglas Institute, of which Sorrel was doorkeeper, died this afternoon. The Coroner's jury decided that Sorrel acted in self-defense, and he was discharged from custody.

### Thanksgiving at New York.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, November 30.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed. Sermons were delivered in most of the churches—amongst them one by Rev. Lyman Abbott, of the New England Church, on "Reconstruction." He said there was no reason for bribing Southern aristocracy to allow impartial suffrage. Dr. Cheever preached on the "Constitutional Amendments." Henry Ward Beecher discoursed on "The South and its Future."

### Thanksgiving at Mobile.

*By United States Associated Press.*

MOBILE, Ala., November 29.—Thanksgiving day was generally observed here. Most all business houses were closed. Nothing done in Cotton.

### Interesting from New York.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, November 30.—An attempt to lay the new railroad track through Pearl street, from the Battery to New Bowery, was frustrated yesterday by the police.

A case of genuine highway robbery occurred yesterday on the outskirts of Brooklyn. A physician of that city, having been drawn from a wagon by two men, was beaten severely, robbed of his watch, and subsequently of horse and wagon also.

Mr. Galloway, a well-known citizen of Green Point, made a desperate attempt at suicide yesterday, while laboring under temporary insanity. No hopes of his recovery.

### Interesting from Canada.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

TORONTO, C. W., November 30.—It is rumored here that a Cabinet Council will be held at Montreal on Saturday. No meeting held here to-day. The gas meter used at the Crystal Palace in London during the great exhibition of 1861, purchased in England for the use of the Legislative Hall, is an immense affair.

To-day is observed as a day of public thanksgiving in Ottawa. All the Public Departments were closed.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 28.—Hon. Clement C. Clay, accompanied by Mrs. Clay, arrived here at an early hour this morning from Baltimore. Immediately upon landing they engaged apartments at the Hygeia Hotel, and shortly after were waited upon by Dr. George E. Cooper, physician to Jeff. Davis, and taken into the Fortress, where they were received in Carroll Hall by Mr. and Mrs. Davis. This visit of Clay, made so unexpectedly and without any previous intimation, has caused considerable speculation, and many surmises are rife as to its probable object. It is presumedly, however, a mere social visit, and devoid of any significance pertaining to a release or the future prospects of Mr. Davis. The extent of their sojourn, or the destination of Mr. and Mrs. Clay after leaving here, are both unknown.

The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Captain J. W. Smith, arrived here this morning from New York to take the freight and passengers of the steamship San Francisco to Greytown, Nicaragua. The work of transferring the passengers and freight commenced immediately, and was completed at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at which time she got under way, and proceeded to her destination. The San Francisco, which put in here last Saturday night with one of her boilers disabled, having been relieved of her cargo, sailed for New York to-night. A passenger on the San Francisco, named Talbot, belonging to New York, was knocked overboard in a *melee* which occurred here last night, and remained in the water three hours before he was discovered, and released from his dangerous situation.

The disturbance originated on the Baltimore wharf, from some trivial personal dispute, during which violence followed harsh words, and the unfortunate passenger was precipitated off the wharf. In falling he clung to some of the piles, and managed to secure a foothold, and remained there several hours before his cries brought assistance. When taken out of the water his strength was almost gone, and in disrobing him and applying the proper restoratives, it was ascertained he had been robbed of all his valuables and money. The affair was not investigated, as he went on board the Santiago de Cuba, and took passage for Greytown.

Another passenger of the San Francisco became to-day the unfortunate victim of an even still more sad predicament.

Detective B. K. Taylor, of Norfolk, reached here last evening from that city, with the necessary papers to procure the arrest of a young man named Nevens, who had absconded from New York, embarked on the San Francisco under an assumed name, and taken with him between five and six thousand dollars, the funds of his employer. The detective experienced no difficulty in recognizing the young man, from the minute description contained in the telegram. He went on board the steamer, and brought him ashore this morning. Lately the confidential clerk in the firm of Abraham Hooley & Co., of New York, his descent from the confidence of his employers has been as sudden as it was rapid. On board the San Francisco there was a large number of gamblers; and had it not been for the accident which occurred and compelled her to return to port, it is very probable they would have fleeced him to the very last dollar of the amount he became so criminally possessed of.

The steamer Combrero, from New York, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, sailed to-day.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, which continued its session in Norfolk to-day, adjourns to-morrow. The following statistical report was to-day submitted by that body:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of members (white) | 34 843 |
| " " (co ored) | 1,212 |
| Number local preachers (white) | 167 |
| " " (colored) | 4 |
| Number baptisms (adult) | 2,412 |
| " " (infant) | 724 |
| " Sabbath Schools | 883 |
| " officers and teachers | 3.606 |
| " scholars | 18,979 |
| " volumes in library | 31,557 |

The number of colored members of the Church before the war was 7567, showing a decrease of 6355 members.

The question of the change of the name of the Church, as recommended by the last General Conference, from the Methodist Episcopal Church South—by which it has been known since 1844, when the Southern Church separated from their Northern brethren—to the Methodist Episcopal Church, was again taken up this morning. The discussion upon the proposed change was made several days ago, and strong arguments by many of the most able men of the Conference, *pro* and *con*, were delivered in the presence of a large audience thronging the church. Several addresses were made to-day, but not of an important nature.

The question was then put to the Conference, and adopted by a vote of 64 to 47.

The question of lay representation being admitted into the councils of the General and Annual Conferences, which was also recommended by the General Conference at its last session, occupied the attention of the Conference during the morning hours of the session. Many very able and eloquent addresses were made, and a discussion ensued which led to lengthy and pointed debates. Considerable opposition was manifested, but the question was finally carried by a vote of 74 to 26.

A special session of the Conference was agreed upon, to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Committee on Memoirs will present their address upon the lives and characters of the deceased members of the Conference who departed this life during the past year. To-morrow the labors of the Conference will be concluded, and the members separate for their homes, after an unusually active though protractive session.

An elegant set of furniture, supposed to be a present to the Davis family, was sent here from Norfolk last evening, and taken to Carroll Hall. It is said C. C. Clay and his wife will remain here, and spend Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and then depart for the South.

British brig J. Titus, Lovejoy, from New York, light, arrived at Norfolk yesterday. Weather clear. Wind southwest.

### Marine Intelligence.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

SANDY HOOK, November 30.—The brig *Coelhelane*, from Bordeaux for New York, which went ashore on the Romer Shoals, is on fire this morning, and has thrown overboard about fifty tons of cargo, and is full of water.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from Brazil, is outside.

### General Sherman at Havana.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, November 30.—At a review in Havana on the 21st inst., at which General Sherman was present, a young man was arrested for shouting "Viva la Republica," and will be tried for treason. Several arrests have been made of suspected republicans.

### The Condemned Fenians.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

TORONTO, C. W., November 30.—No decision has yet been given whether new trials to the condemned Fenians will be granted. The first consignment of Snider rifles was received today, and served out to the 17th Regiment.

### Sad Marine Accident.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, November 30.—A small sloop yacht was run down in the bay last night by the steamer *William Cook*, and all on board, number unknown, drowned.

### Fenian Privateers.

*By the United States Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, November 30.—The *Daily News* has a rumor that several Fenian privateers have left an Eastern port to prey on English commerce.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions**—Allison, P. J.—This is the last day of the term for jury trials.

James Patton and John McNevens were charged with the larceny of $54, the property of Andrew Rodgers. The prosecutor and defendants worked the same place, the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. On the 11th of September last they were paid off by the Company. It was alleged that on that day the prosecutor, on his way home stopped at a saloon, took several drinks, and started for his house. He was overtaken by defendants, who said they would walk with him. They started off together, and when they had reached a place that was deserted, the defendants asked the prosecutor if he had any money. He answered that he had, and then they robbed him.

But the defense proved that Rodgers was so drunk on that occasion that he was perfectly obvious of all around him and could not tell what had happened. He had been playing a chance game for drinks in a saloon for a long while. The good character of defendants was also shown.

The jury, thinking that, under the circumstances, the prosecutor's story was rather weak, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

John O'Brien was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Robert Botley. The prosecutor did not appear, and the bail was submitted without evidence.

John Welsh was charged with the larceny as bailee of $40, the property of Edward Price. The defendant was employed by Mr. Price, coal dealer, Ninth street and Montgomery avenue, to sell coal outside on commission. It was alleged that he sold coal on the occasion the larceny was said to have been committed, to the amount of $400, part of which, outside of his commission, he did not account for. When Mr. Price called upon him as to the money, he said that the purchasers had not paid him. Mr. Price called upon the parties who had bought the coal, and learned from them that the defendant had collected, and, moreover, that he had been giving coal to some parties in payment of his own debts.

The witness said that he had bought coal from the defendant, and had paid him $40 for it. Mr. Price said that Welsh denied having received the money at all.

The defense was:—When Price first went into the coal business he offered $100 to any one who would go his security for railroad freight and toll; that Mr. Welsh gave that security, that Price did not pay the $100, and that Welsh kept the $40 to hold as part payment of the whole.

The question was raised as to whether the defendant was really in the employment of the prosecutor, for so the bill of indictment charged, or whether he was acting merely as a friend. On trial.

**District Court**—Judge Sharswood.—Gardiner & Fleming vs. Simon Gardland. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $682·50.

Frederick Gardiner vs. Morris Raleigh. An action by a tenant against his landlord for being interfered with in the possession of his house. The landlord was making alterations, and in doing so tore down part of the house. Jury out.

Wishan Carroll vs. William J. Webb. On trial.

**United States District Court**—Judge Cadwalader.—The jury in the case of John Conner, charged with passing counterfeit money, returned a verdict of not guilty.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, November 30, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without material change. Government bonds were firmly held. Old 5-20s sold at 108¼, and new do. at 106⅞@107; 112¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 99¾ for 10-40s; and 105¼ for August 7·30s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 102½, and old do. at 99.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 55⅛@55 81-100, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania at 54⅞@54¾, no change; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 58; Philadelphia and Erie at 31@31½, a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 48, no change. 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; and 33 for Little Schuylkill.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 131; 31½ was bid for Mechanics'; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 40 for Consolidation; 68½ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unsettled and drooping. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34¾, a decline of ¼, and Wyoming Valley Canal at 54½, a decline of ½. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 56 for Lehigh Navigation; 124 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140⅜; 11 A. M., 141; 12 M., 140⅞; 1 P. M., 140⅝, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price Wednesday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10000 | US 5-20s 65....107 | 100 sh | Reading...s30 | 55¾ |
| $5000 | do .. July..108¾ | 100 sh | do ....c..55 | 81 |
| $2000 | do....July.108¾ | 100 sh | do .s5wn 55 | 81 |
| $1500 | do....July 108 | 100 sh | do..s30wn. | 55¾ |
| $1500 | do.....reg.108 | 15 sh | Pa R....lots.. | 54¼ |
| $1000 | do.....107 | 9 sh | do.....c | 54¼ |
| $100 | do....1864.106¾ | 24 sh | do...lots.c | 54¼ |
| $1080 | 38 Pa. 5s. 1855.. 96 | 100 sh | do..... | 54¼ |
| $14·0 | do..... 96¾ | 30 sh | Wyom Val.... | 54¼ |
| $ 00 | City 6s new.. 102¾ | 15 sh | Minehill..... | 58½ |
| $9200 | do.. lots..102¾ | 50 sh | Wilm & B R.. | 58 |
| $4000 | Ph & Tren bs 98 | 20 sh | Ph & E..... | 31¾ |
| $500 | Belvi & Del bds 85¼ | 1 sh | do..... | 31¾ |
| $6000 | do..... 85 | 50 sh | N Central.... | 48 |
| 11 sh | F & M Bk 131 | 300 sh | Keystone Z lts | 1 |
| 200 sh | Sch N pf is s30 34¾ | | | |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 140¾@140⅞; Silver ¾ and ⅛, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15½; do., July, 1864, 15; do., August, 1864, 14½; do., October, 1864, 13½; do., December, 1864, 12½; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, November 30.—Cotton is not so firm. Small sales of middling upland at 33½@34c.; New Orleans at 35c.

The receipts of Quercitron Bark are trifling, and we continue to quote No. 1 at $35 ₱ ton.

There is not much Cloverseed coming forward, and it ranges from $9 25 to $10. Timothy is worth $3·5@3·50. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3 35 ₱ bushel.

The Flour Market continues extremely dull, there being no demand except for small lots for the supply of the home consumers. Small sales of superfine at $8@8 50; extras at $9@10; Northwestern extra family at $11@12·25; Tennessee and Ohio do. do at $12·75@14, and fancy lots at higher quotations. Rye flour sells in a small way at $7 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The offerings of Wheat are light, but the demand is limited and prices drooping. Sales of 1000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $2 65 ₱ bushel. Rye ranges from $1 33 to $1 40. Corn is dull; sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 90c @ $1, and old at $1·15. Oats are steady; sales of 1500 bushels Southern at 58c., and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 57@58c.

Whisky is dull, and at a stand. We quote Ohio nominal at $2 43, and Pennsylvania at $2 36.

### Markets by Telegraph

NEW YORK, November 28.—Cotton quiet at 34@34½c. Flour dull; 10 to 20c. lower; sales of 35 000 obls. State $7 75@11 25; Ohio, $10 30@13 25; Western, $8 75@12; Southern, $11·30@16 25. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3c. Corn dull; declined 1c. Rye and Barley dull and declining. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Stocks steady. United States Five twenties, 1862, coupons, 109; do. 1864, 106¾; do. 1865, 107¼; new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties, 100; Seven-thirties, first series, 105½; second series, 105½; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Company, 45½; Cumberland preferred, 70½; Western Union Telegraph, 46¾; New York Central, 112½; Erie Railroad, 71½; Hudson River, 121; Reading, 111½; Michigan Central, 112½; Michigan Southern, 80½; Illinois Central, 118½; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 84½; Northwestern, 43½; Cleveland and Toledo, 113½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105; Exchange, 60 days, 109½; at sight, 110½. Money easier; most loans at 6 per cent.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

## THE CITY PULPIT.

**Sermons by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. James Cooper, Rev. J. W. Schenck, Rev. Jas. Neill, Rev. Henry Baker, Jr.**

**Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty.**

### THE NATIONAL INCREASE.

**Sermon by the Rev. Phillips Brooks at the Church of the Holy Trinity.**

The the Rev. Phillips Brooks commenced the service by the reading of the President's proclamation for the observance of a day of thanksgiving. The sermon was based upon the text:—"Thou hast increased the nation; Thou hast increased the nation; Thou art glorified."—Isaiah, ii, 18.

This should be a day of praise and thanksgiving. Yet we are, as a people, so absorbed in the duties of the hour that we seem to have no time to render praise unto Him to whom all praise is due. As a nation we should render it to the kind Providence that has blessed us in all things—in our schools, the increase of our people and our land, our manufactures and our commerce, and all other material favors and mercies accorded to us. As a nation we have increased in national greatness in a most wonderful manner. When the actual strife of our late terrible war had ceased, by the laying down of their arms by the Rebels, some there were who said that the war was not ended—that it was not yet over.

But although there are many and great difficulties before us, the war has ended. We can say that the storm is over when the ship can set her sails and can can go where she will. So the war is over when the nation has no longer to struggle for its life, but for a way to rules the States that were striking at its existence. We hear it said that the objects of the war have not been achieved. The rights of man have not been as triumphantly vindicated as we ought by right to expect, and there are still breakers ahead. Yet, in the main, the most of the difficulties that surround our position we have expected. The strain and tension of the great Northern nerve had to be relaxed, and with that relaxation the arrogance of the late Rebels increased. The President has proved treacherous, and has given power to our enemies. But in spite of all obstacles and delays, we should not be discouraged.

Americans, in speaking of America, have now a self-consciousness of nationality. We have grouped our several communities into an aggregate nation. We have swept away slavery, that hindrance to the harmony of the whole people, and it now remains but to effect the establishment of equal rights, and insure full political equality between the white and the black man.

Our nation has been increased in her national character. Irresponsibility and irresolution have been left to the history of our earlier days, and the nation has attained its manhood. The amendments to the Constitution to be voted for by the coming Congress, are but indications of our new nationality. When taken into Congress, and from thence laid before the people, we will show the power and greatness that have been born of the war. The Thirty-ninth, or outgoing Congress, by its great and glorious work of the past session, is worthy itself of a thanksgiving.

Foreign countries had not a true sense of our greatness, even from our vast successes in the field; but they did have a glimpse of our real greatness in their appreciation of our great representative, the late glorious and lamented Abraham Lincoln. His successor has proved false to his upholders and degrades his position, and the same voice that called him to the Presidential chair has hurled forth its scathing rebuke at the ballot-box. The national justice upbraids him with injustice. It is a good sign of the righteousness of the people and their good sense, that he is condemned.

The time has come for the establishment of the great principle of equal rights to all men. The minister in the pulpit, and the politician and statesman, should all proclaim it right, and religion should maintain that standard. The Church can but influence her members, and utter its incessant reiterated remonstrances against the denial of any right to any of the nations. There have never been any good fruits brought out of the distinction of color, and the axe should be laid at the root of that pernicious theory by the Church.

We must keep its finger pointing constantly at the moral enormity of the distinction, until it has been swept away. We want to be a nation that is not afraid to acknowledge and advocate a truth, however lowly or homely it may be. What a disgrace it is, that a man whose skin is darker than our own is not even allowed to ride in the cars with us, or to come into contact with us in society!

To those who have been blessed with prosperity and wealth, we appeal in the name of suffering humanity not to lavish their substance in gewgaws and tawdry adornments of fashion and costly dissipations, but to serve the Lord by appropriating a part of that which has been bestowed upon them to the furtherance of His ends, the relief and education of the poor.

We are now the noblest and grandest nation of the earth. We have our faults, and other nations have their splendors, but our faults are but the follies of our youth; their splendors are but the phosphorescent glare of their rottenness and wickedness. In our progress in free ideas, in wealth, in size and extent, and in strength, we have gone forward with gigantic strides. "Thou hast increased the nation; Thou hast increased the nation; Thou art glorified."

### THE LARGE TABLE.

**A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church.**

"Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies."—Psalm 23: 5.

This handful of frankincense and galbanum that David put upon the censer long ago smoked up to heaven. The table of banqueting mentioned in the text has been broken down, and there is left not so much as the rind of a pomegranate or the leaf of a garland. But God spreads out to-day a table that puts into nothingness the carnival of Israelitish and Babylonian palaces.

The table reaches across the two great ranges of mountains that cross the continent, and touches the beaches of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is the thanksgiving table of the nation! They come from the North and South and East and West to sit at it. Upon it smokes the products of every zone, bird- from every aviary, cattle from every pasture, fish from every lake, feathered spoils from every farm. Its fruit-baskets bend under the wealth plucked from the peach-fields of New Jersey, the apple-orchards of Western New York, the orange-groves of Florida, the vineyards of Ohio, and the nuts threshed from New England woods. The bread is white from the wheat-fields of Missouri and Michigan. The banqueters are adorned with Californian gold, the table is

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Our Mexican Diplomacy.

*From the Tribune.*

Perhaps the two grandest blunders ever perpetrated by our Government were the two with which it inaugurated our foreign policy at the beginning of the war—blunders at once monstrous in their folly and untruth, blind in their motive, and most disastrous in their results. Next in order comes the humiliating exhibition of our national diplomacy presented in its treatment of the Mexican question, from the reduction of Vera Cruz, by the triple expedition, to the recent armed intervention of our Government in the domestic concerns of Mexico, by their arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of a constitutional claimant to the Presidency of the republic.

When Mr. Seward, in April, 1861, advised Europe, through our ministers abroad, that the President, so far from rejecting, willingly accepted the dogma of the Rebels, "that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest;" when he assured the world that "only an imperial despotic government could subjugate thoroughly insurrectionary members of the State," and that "this federal republican system of ours is the very one which is the most omitted for such a labor," the declaration inevitably encouraged the unfriendly Courts of Europe to doubt both our right and our power to suppress the Rebellion by war. It furnished them with new apologies and inducements—had any been needed—to assist the Rebellion, by their moral influence, their diplomacy, and, so far as they dared, by a loose reading of international neutrality.

This continued until the faith and achievements of the American people, dissipating year by year the low-toned ideas of American nationality propagated from Washington, compelled the world to recognize the fact that in this republic the constitutional will of the people is supreme, and that, when armed rebellion against that will is exhibited by thoroughly insurrectionary members of the State, and the occasion arises to conquer the Rebellion and restore obedience due to law and order, this Government, of all the governments known in history, is the best fitted for that labor.

The second blunder perpetrated about the same time—one equally with the first confirmatory of a dogma of the Rebels, and equally demoralizing and damaging to our national reputation, in misstating and caricaturing our position, and subjecting us to the jibes and jeers of Christendom—was our bold denial that slavery was connected with the Rebellion, or that it would be affected by the result. On the 22d of April, 1861, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Dayton, and it is believed that this letter, like the one already quoted, was neither inspired nor approved by Mr. Lincoln:—

"The revolution is without a cause; it has not even a pretext. It is just as clear that it is without an object. * * The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same whether it succeed or fail. * * The rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or fail."

"This incontestable statement," as the despatch went on to characterize it, was line by line refuted by Mr. Seward himself, in eloquent letters written in subsequent years, showing the slavery was the head and front of the Rebellion, and that the war continued simply because slavery still existed, and his attestation of the Emancipation Proclamation pronounced the failure of his rash propheces.

How far the solemn official assurance—directly confirming the position taken by the Rebel emissaries at European Courts, that slavery was *not* the cause or object of the Rebellion, and that the National Government was as resolved to maintain slavery as that of Jefferson Davis—how far that great mistake confused for a time the mind of Europe, alienating our friends, emboldening our enemies, enabling statists to combine for our destruction, with no check from the anti-slavery sympathies of the people, either in England or on the Continent, will never be fully known. But each new development of the secret history of the Rebellion on the other side of the water will show more and more plainly the extent to which, on sea and land, our difficulties and dangers and sacrifices were multiplied, enhanced, and prolonged by those terrific blunders of the Government at Washington which tended, for long and weary months, to thwart the honest and able diplomacy of Mr. Dayton and Mr. Adams.

The character and object of the French invasion of Mexico seem to have been, from the start, understood and appreciated by the whole world, excepting only the head of our State Department. The grand object declared to our Government was to recover certain debts due by Mexico. The pretense held forth to the Mexicans was a disinterested desire, on the part of the French Emperor, to assist them in forming "a stable and durable government, based upon peace and morality." Behind these published avowals were the palpable motives, plain to be seen and easy to be understood, afforded by the doubtful speculations of M. Jecker and the Count de Morny, and by the ambitious project of Napoleon, frankly avowed in his letter to General Forey, to restrict the boundaries and the power of the American republic, and to establish French influence in the heart of this continent.

Apart from the general policy of the Monroe doctrine, the letter to General Forey made the invasion a menace and an insult to the American Government and the American people.

It was so understood in France, in England—everywhere but at Washington. Even in the French Senate, that great lawyer, M. Berryer, the venerable and eloquent advocate of world-wide fame, referring to our country, said:—"Do not forget that there is offense to her in the expedition to Mexico. * * The expedition was partly undertaken against the United States." And quoting again from the letter of General Forey, he declared:—"The Republic of the North will not endure the imperial monarchy of Mexico; and war will break out sooner or later."

Our Government seems to have early resolved to pay no regard to the caution given by Mr. Dayton in Paris, and by Mr. Corwin in Mexico, as to the falsity of the French declaration—to shut their eyes to the plainest truths, and to believe only what might be told them by Louis Napoleon. To swallow the assurances of the French Court, in the face of the clearest facts, one would have supposed an impossible task for any Government; but ours received each new assurance of M. Thouvenel with such an appearance of child-like faith that, if it were indeed real, the future historian, in discussing the diplomacy of the two Governments, will be puzzled which most to admire, the duplicity of the one or the credulity of the other. On the 24th of June, 1862, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Corwin:—

"Notwithstanding the course adopted by the French agents and army in Mexico, the Government of France still reassures us that it is their purpose to be content with an adjustment of grievances, leaving it exclusively with the people of Mexico to determine their own form of government, and in no case to put up or to maintain any one that may come in consequence of the war."

A month later (July 14, 1862) Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Corwin:—

"It is very certain that the idea of preparing a throne in Mexico for an Austrian prince, if ever entertained, was long since discarded."

That our own difficulties at that time should influence the tone of our foreign policy can be readily understood, although a timid policy always invites aggression and contempt. The more critical our situation, the more manly, dignified, and fearless should have been our language to the French Emperor, who had seized the opportunity afforded by the Rebellion to humble and insult us. But why, in its correspondence with our own ministers, the Government should have deemed it worth while to ignore facts and plant itself on illusions, is an unexplained mystery.

The French Emperor was evidently encouraged to believe, not simply that the United States would offer no armed opposition to his schemes, but even that they might be persuaded to recognize Maximilian when his troops were withdrawn; and the first order for their withdrawal, given in October, 1865, was based upon such a proposition from the American Minister at Paris.

The subsequent agreement, made in April, 1866, provided for the removal of the troops in three detachments—the first in this present November; and it now appears that the Emperor proposes, from motives of necessity or convenience, to delay the departure of the first detachment until the coming spring; and it is intimated that our Government is about to vindicate the dignity of the country by compelling them to sail on the instant.

That the expedition is an entire failure is admitted by the French Government. The Mexicans have vindicated their ability to defeat, without our assistance, the designs of Louis Napoleon, backed though they were by French, Austrian, and Belgian legions. At this late hour, the amount of glory to be won in ridding Mexico of her invaders by joining in the war will hardly be excessive, especially as France is intent upon her Industrial Exposition.

The French Emperor has officially admitted the utter failure of his expedition, and a letter from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Minister at Mexico (January 15, 1866), after a frank picture of the powerlessness and poverty of the Mexican Government, and the hopelessness of supplying its deficit, adds:—

"Mexico not being able to pay the troops which we keep upon her territory, it becomes impossible for us to keep them there. As for asking fresh credit of our country with this object, I have already explained myself to you on this head. As I have told you, public opinion has pronounced with irretrazible authority that the limit was reached France would refuse to add anything, and the Emperor would not ask it."

We shall refer, another day, to the reported approval by our Cabinet of the imprisonment of General Ortega, and the proposed establishment of an American protectorate over the people of Mexico.

#### The Condition and Prospects of the Country, National and International.

*From the Times.*

It would be a dull time—if such a time could be imagined—in which neither fact nor fancy could be found to excite the public apprehension in some direction or other. The work at present is as hard as possible; and the croakers and sensationalists have to resort to all sorts of expedients to secure for popular consumption the necessary amount of the stuff they deal in. As our foreign relations obstinately continue pacific from year to year, under the guidance of Mr. Seward, and as question after question, seemingly hard of settlement, is disposed of and forgotten, it seems more and more difficult to find either facts or fictions sufficient to shake the public belief that a pacific foreign policy is the fixed policy of our Government, and a policy, moreover, which finds such eager supporters in the Governments of Europe, that it is altogether unlikely there will be any occasion for a change in it. As our internal affairs and domestic politics, though unsatisfactory in some respects, have already passed through their most critical stages unattended by any convulsion or any shaking of the public peace, it has become harder than ever to get people to believe that the country is going to lose its wits, and forsake those conservative ways which constitute the fixed guides of its action. As our Treasury continues daily to grow stronger, and our financial condition improves with a wonderful rapidity, it is all but hopeless now to get any one but a fool to fancy such an event as the shaking of the solid fabric of our national credit. Those whose feelings, prejudices, or interests, therefore, are gratified by perpetual forebodings of the future, have to ignore, as much as possible, broad facts and tendencies, and make the most of such minor incidents and fictions as can be concocted day by day.

As regards our foreign relations, it is not for many a day, we fancy, that Secretary Seward has had such easy work as he has at present. It was one kind of duty he had during the Rebellion, when he was ceaselessly engaged in remonstrating with foreign powers inclined to aggression or interference, and it is quite another kind of duty he has now, when every European power is protesting its amicable spirit and purpose, and offering to adapt its policy to almost any demands we may make. It was a very different matter to deal with England when she was authorizing the career of the *Alabama* from what it is now, when she is anxious to contrive some way of settling our claims for damages by the *Alabama*. It was a very difficult thing dealing with her Government when its contempt and insolence towards us sought opportunity for expression, from what it is now, when her Ministers, Tory though they be, take every possible chance of proclaiming their respect and desire for conciliation. It is a very different and much easier thing dealing with France now, when her troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico, and the Emperor Napoleon gives as a reason his desire to placate this country, from what it was when her soldiers were pouring to this continent, and the Emperor was doing all he could in this and other ways to damage us. It has been plain sailing for our State Department of late, compared with what it was formerly; and we believe that at this moment, for all that is said to the contrary, it is plainer than ever. We have every once in a while some little thing started upon us, such as the silly rumor from Paris, a few days ago, that "English and American relations would soon be critical," or the still later *canard* that Mr. Seward had peremptorily demanded the payment of the *Alabama* claims. But people on both sides of the water have ceased to credit such fictions, as was clearly shown by the rise of our bonds in England on the heels of the first, and their steadiness both here and there on the publication of the second. The fact is that the rumors about troubles with England, as well as with France, are fictitious; and Mr. Seward continues as ever to pursue his pacific policy, having now, moreover, the good fortune of co-operation on the part of the Governments he addresses. In regard to domestic political affairs there is far less ground for anticipating trouble now than there has been at any time during the last year. The contest in Congress last winter, as well as the more recent contest in the country, was close and bitter from the nature of things. Parties were ilty defined and issues unsettled. The President believed the nation was with him in his Southern policy, and that it was in his power to secure the success of that policy. But now that whole matter must be considered as settled. The country has pronounced its decision—a decision unmistakable in character and without appeal.

The President, there is very little doubt, appreciates the fact keenly enough. There is no danger whatever of his doing violence to the country's decision. If he resolutely refuses to lend his personal countenance to the special measures of last Congress, it need not be feared by anybody that he will in any event interfere with the sphere of Congress. On the other hand, we are confident that nobody need have any fear of Congress taking any extreme measures against the President. The talk about impeachment was all very well for violent men during the violent excitements of the elections; but the idea has been so generally condemned by the members of the dominant party in Congress, that no ground is left for anticipating even its consideration. Even Mr. Bingham, who was the party assigned to lead in the movement, has repudiated all connection with it; and of public men, it is now principally sustained by General Butler, who is not a member of this, but of the next Congress. He will have time enough to reconsider his ground before he takes his seat, as General Logan, who is also a member of next Congress, and who recently took very much the same ground as Butler, has already reversed his position on the question. There may not be perfect harmony between the measures of the President and those of Congress during the coming session; but neither, we believe, will there be any such altercations as at last session. Merely in view of the powerlessness of the President against Congress, not to speak of the country, we may consider all danger of this as having finally passed away.

Thus, so far as our foreign relations go, there is hardly ground for improvement; and so far as our domestic politics go, a better state of things may be considered as assured. The material interests of the country are safe. Our national finances, thanks to the genius of Mr. McCulloch and the American people, are sound and strong. The strength of the Treasury increases daily. Our revenues continue to exceed greatly our expenditures, and the immense volume of gold in the Secretary's control is a conservative power of the first importance. His forthcoming report will constitute an exhibit worthy of the wealth and resources of the nation, and display prospects of increasing brightness for the future. When, ere long, the Southern States shall resume their proper relations in the Union, the entire country will again illustrate before the world the strength and glory that are associated with the great Republic.

#### Our Foreign and Domestic Troubles and Entanglements.

*From the Herald.*

A few short weeks ago the national horizon seemed completely clear and sunny. The differences between the President and Congress had been decisively adjusted by an overwhelming popular vote. Public opinion at the North and the South was drifting towards universal amnesty and impartial suffrage as the true basis of reconstruction. The English orators and organs appeared disposed to settle the *Alabama* claims promptly and justly. The Emperor Napoleon had promised the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico in November. Maximilian was upon the point of abdicating. An informal alliance between Russia and the United States had been celebrated in countless bumpers of tea and champagne. There was even some talk of securing for this Government an island in the Mediterranean, with the consent of the European powers, as a depot of naval supplies. But all of a sudden several small clouds began to darken this serene sky, and a subtle coldness was felt in the air. Rumors of critical complications with England crept into the newspapers. The French circular denouncing Russia and the United States as dangerous powers was read in a new and threatening light. Maximilian was practically superseded by Marshal Bazaine, and the French troops were not withdrawn. One power after another protested against our purchase of a Mediterranean island. A sensible and ominous change had occurred in our foreign relations.

Whether this change was the result of the approach of the meteoric shower described in the *Herald* telegram from Greenwich, and which Queen Victoria was roused from her royal bed to see, or whether a new holy alliance between the French and British Governments produced this remarkable effect, it is not necessary at present to discuss. Suffice it to say that we are upon the eve of stirring events, diplomatic or military, and that President Johnson may find it expedient to add a few more words to his annual Message, now announced as ready for the printers. England is foundering amid a sea of troubles, and is likely to turn against us at any moment in a desperate death-grapple. John Bright and his faction are preaching reform, but they really mean revolution and democracy. The Fenians, armed, organized, and disciplined, with James Stephens at their head, are pledged to a rebellion before next January. Canada, through her leading men, her clergy, and her public meetings, is declaring for annexation with this country. The interference of our Government in behalf of the condemned Fenians has been courteously received by the Canadians; but the English press, forgetting the officiousness of England during our civil war, is already growling and grumbling at the various dishes of humble-pie which we have recently placed before the British lion. The demand which Secretary Seward has made for the immediate payment of the *Alabama* claims is answered by the appointment of a packed and prejudiced commission morally certain to decide against us. In a word, England is in a frame of mind extremely favorable to hostilities; the Government has all the pretexts required in our endorsement of the Fenians and our demand for the *Alabama* damages, and the only point to be decided is whether France will act with Great Britain, since the latter power has become too cowardly to act alone.

France is in a scarcely better domestic condition than England, and is equally anxious for some foreign complication to divert attention from home affairs. Napoleon has been badly snubbed by both Prussia and Italy, and he feels his humiliation keenly. The empire is deeply in debt. Republican conspiracies have been discovered in Paris. The unpopular project of seizing all the young men for soldiers, and abolishing the system of paid substitutes, has been officially revived. Napoleon's desertion of the Pope has offended all the Roman Catholics, headed by Eugenie, who is going to Rome; but it has by no means pleased the Protestants, who accuse the Emperor of double-dealing. The Cabinet has resolved to end the Mexican business at once; but this resolution is very equivocal, since the method is not stated. Napoleon fears that he cannot afford to withdraw his troops, acknowledge his failure, and give his enemies another opportunity to denounce him as a spurious statesman.

Consequently he does not keep his promises in regard to the evacuation, but leaves Bazaine and his army in possession of the Mexican republic, with Maximilian as a mere puppet in their hands. Although the troops were to be removed by November, we are now informed that the transport fleet will not sail from France until Christmas, if at all. Possibly those rumors of another civil war in this country, which are said to have encouraged Maximilian, have also reached Napoleon's ears, and altered his previous plans. It is certain that he expects to gain some advantage by stirring up strife between this nation and England. The Commissioners whom we have despatched to Mexico to confer with Bazaine are not shrewd enough to forestall Napoleon. Sherman as a diplomatist is more dangerous to newspaper correspondents than to Maximilian, and Campbell will be hail-fellow well met with all comers. Under all the circumstances, therefore, we can readily understand that from Napoleon's point of view his Mexican projects are not yet quite impossible of realization.

But when we come to survey our foreign and domestic troubles and entanglements from an American standpoint, we see that we have nothing to dread in the future if we tread firmly in the path marked out for us in the present. Congress, which is soon to assemble, has the whole matter in its own hands. There will be no impeachment of the President and no new civil war. On the contrary, we shall not be surprised to find Congress and the President standing harmoniously upon the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. This once arranged, all the rest will be easy. The Southern people may not accept these liberal terms at once, but they will be glad enough to do so before very long. A foreign war, which will only aggravate the internal disorders of England or France, will end all our domestic troubles and give us a more perfect Union. Already Southern men are enlisting in the regular army, at Petersburg and elsewhere, as if anticipating a foreign conflict.

The Fenian invasion of Canada, managed mainly by Southern men, showed that there is no great love for England in that section of the country; and the enthusiastic celebration in this city last Monday of "Evacuation Day," "when the British ran away," proves that the old revolutionary fires of animosity towards England are not yet extinguished in the North. A costly naval war would break down the finances of England and France, while we could more than reimburse ourselves for the war expenses by privateering and the confiscation of foreign property, to say nothing of the capture of Canada. In such a contest we should find allies in the Fenians of Ireland, the reformers of England, the republicans and the legitimists of France, and the vast hordes of Russia attacking France in the rear. Our superiority in generals, in soldiers, in arms, in sailors, and in iron-clads, has been too recently demonstrated to be denied. We have only to press for the payment of the *Alabama* claims and the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and whether the result be peace or war, we shall be equally victorious and equally benefited. Let Congress and the President act together with dignity and decision, and England and France must yield or be conquered.

#### The Causes of Fenianism.

*From the World.*

An examination of the history and condition of Ireland soon sets the mind at rest in regard to the causes of Fenianism. If there are any who think of it as the merely temporary outbreak of a weak and turbulent race, the recital of a few incontrovertible facts will remove their prejudices; nor can we render any better service to the friends of Ireland than by a fair statement of the legislation of which her people complain, and the wrongs they have endured. To point out the nature of the malady is to assist all who are desirous of applying an adequate remedy; and the fair consideration of the extraordinary and unprovoked sufferings sustained by the nation cannot fail to plead powerfully on behalf of the Fenian prisoners with those in whose hands they are now captives.

None know in their touching details the privations and economy of the laborious Irish that they may earn those sums which are so large in the aggregate, and are given so freely to enable their relatives to emigrate from Ireland to this continent. The instance of a boy who, being blamed for his ragged appearance, and urged by a Protestant clergyman to attend public worship, replied "that he had solemnly vowed to buy neither shoes for his feet nor coat for his back until he had saved money enough to bring his father and mother from the old country," shows how the misery of Ireland has intensified the affections of her people to each other. It is the same affection that has led so many to divide their hard earnings with the object for their country's liberation.

Another anecdote yet more closely illustrates the ruling motives of the active Fenians. In one of the numerous evictions of the Irish peasantry by the "Crowbar Brigade" from the little farms they have long occupied, the tenant was confined to his bed by sickness, and his wife was in the pains of child-labor. Regardless of entreaties, the "brigade" took the unhappy couple and laid them upon a "potato ridge," in the open air, at an inclement season of the year, and then levelled the old homestead. The father soon died, where they had laid him; and the mother gave birth to a child, which also died there. The son emigrated to the United States. Mindful of the duties of his Church, he went to the confessional, and was asked, as is customary, if he forgave all his enemies. He frankly said he could not, and recounted the story as we have told it. The urgent suggestions of his spiritual advisers prevailed over his passions; but who cannot see in his story alike the causes and the motives of Fenianism, and the readiness evinced to lose even life itself in its cause?

A religion forced upon the people of Ireland contrary to their convictions, and evictions of the people, frequently from "religious" or political causes, from the land they have long occupied, are the chief causes of their animosity. The great famine and its consequences gave additional fervor to the struggles. It has its monuments on American shore. Of those who escaped alive to Canada, bringing in their frames the seeds of the disease it had generated, six thousand were buried in one place, four thousand in another, and twelve thousand at Gross Isle, near Quebec.

A few days since we published a well-authenticated record of Irish grievances. Many of its facts are collated in a sermon preached by Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans at Paris, on behalf of the "poor Catholics of Ireland," in 1861. His discourse itself is scarcely less simple and graceful in its style and eloquent in its expressions, than just and Christian in its spirit.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B —I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 tmwsam

COURSE OF LECTURES OF THE S. C. AND S. A.

The Executive Committee of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, having arranged for their Course of Lectures this season, take pleasure in announcing that the

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address, in the National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth, on FRIDAY EVENING November 30, 1866, subject—"Policy and Justice in Public Affairs."

The second Lecture will be given by

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, ESQ.,

On THURSDAY EVENING, January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic."

The remaining Lectures will be continued on each successive Thursday evening until the series is closed.

The Course is to consist of Eight Lectures.

The speakers that have been either engaged or invited for the course, independent of the above named gentlemen, are:—

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Major General B F BUTLER,
Senator J. W. NYE,
Mrs. F. E. W HARPER,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. Hon. Gen. L. BOND, of Md.,
Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM,
W. W. BROWN, Esq.

THE CELEBRATED BLACK SWAN has kindly volunteered to appear and furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each Lecture.

Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the door on the evening of each Lecture.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman.
No. 1216 Washington avenue (Coal Office).
J. C. WHITE, Sec.,
Fourth street, below Willow.
J. HASKINSON,
Guilelma street,
Committee of Arrangements.

11 26 5t

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

11 20 1m)

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY. TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next or who do not present themselves when notified will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

11 22 mwlm

## SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland risks | $602 770 64 | |
| On Fire risks | 139 691 79 | |
| | | $742,462 43 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865 | | 276,964 47 |
| | | $1,019,426 90 |
| Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:— | | |
| On Marine and Inland risks | $554,180 78 | |
| On Fire risks | 128,932 12 | |
| | | $683,121 90 |
| Interest during the same period—salvages, etc | | 87,717 82 |
| | | $770,839 72 |
| Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:— | | |
| Marine and Inland Navigation losses | $326 319 66 | |
| Fire losses | 92,897 81 | |
| Return premiums | 40 529 79 | |
| Re insurances | 54,924 81 | |
| Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc | 33,147 69 | |
| Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc | 16,370 10 | |
| Expenses | 14,070 12 | |
| | | $578,170 28 |
| | | $192,669 44 |

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | $114,000 00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,800 00 |
| 200,000 | United States 7-3-10 Per Cent Loan, Treasury Notes | 211,500 00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts) | 160,562 50 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 58,709 00 |
| 46,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 44,620 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan | 50,750 00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds | 20,500 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds | 24,250 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,750 00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,940 00 |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia | 15,000 00 |
| 7,180 | 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,258 25 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,950 00 |
| *20,000 | 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 20,000 00 |
| 195,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property | 195,900 00 |
| $1,045,080 | Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05 Mkt. Val. | $1,070 240 75 |
| | Real Estate | 36,099 00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 217,637 23 |
| | Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company | 38,023 98 |
| | Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value | 2,900 00 |
| | Cash in Bank | $41,102 26 |
| | Cash in Drawer | 447 34 |
| | | 41,549 60 |
| | | $1 407,321 56 |

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14 1866

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31 1866 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereon it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | Henry Sloan, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | William G. Boulton, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Edward Darlington, |
| John R. Penrose, | L. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| George G. Leiper, | John B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| Hugh Craig, | A. B. Berger, |
| John D. Taylor, | D. T. Morgan. |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 19 12trp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

8 30

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September inst. at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

11 15 tl21 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after December 1, 1866.

The Books will be closed on and after MONDAY, November 26, 1866. H. G LEISENRING, Treasurer.

11 24 6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1866

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J., November 24 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company clear of National tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the 30th day of November.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer pro tem.

11 26 5t

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3 at the office of the Company, No. 120 S FRONT street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.

11 20 12t SIMON FOEY Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 9

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT ATTRACTION

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15, AT THE NEW LIBERTY HALL, LOMBARD Street above Seventh, the GREAT UNION FAIR, For the Benefit of the PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH, where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid Silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Reclster," to be awarded to the sabbath school receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and HON ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER. Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 95 N. THIRD Street.

11 14cp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilldeu, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair; prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 8 3

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES, SUCH AS

Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

RICH FANCY GOODS,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Odor cases, Rich Workboxes, Jew

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—*Select Council.*—A communication was received from the City Controller, in answer to a resolution of Councils, in regard to the amount of the $1,000,000 loan for school purposes remaining unexpended. The communication set forth that at the time the loan was created the total amount was appropriated and divided among the several school sections. Since the passage of the loan, the following amounts have been drawn for account and purposes of the several sections as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Section, for school house, . . | $13,250·00 |
| 7th Section, for lot of ground, . . | 8,166·67 |
| 11th Section, for lot of ground, . . | 4,500·00 |
| 12th Section, for lot of ground, . . | 3,000·00 |
| 13th Section, for school house, . . | 7,765·52 |
| 19th Section, for school house, . . | 1,284·20 |
| 20th Section, for school house, . . | 28,418·00 |
| 20th Section, for lot of ground, . . | 15,000·00 |
| 21st Section, for school house, . . | 8,880·00 |
| 22d Section, for school house, . . | 4,082·80 |
| 23d Section, for school house, . . | 1,200·00 |
| 25th Section, for school house, . . | 2,640·00 |
| Transfer to City Solicitor, . . . . | 2,500·00 |
| | $100,687·29 |

A communication was received from F. C. Brewster, resigning his office as City Solicitor. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Van Cleve, in connection with the above, introduced congratulatory resolutions in regard to the election of Mr. Brewster as Associate Judge, which were adopted.

Mr. Van Cleve, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance directing the use of Richmond Hall for school purposes.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Law was not agreed to, and the bill passed. Yeas 16; nays 9.

The same committee reported an ordinance authorizing the acceptance of the building at Milestown for school purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. Spering introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Markets to consider the propriety of increasing the market rents. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

The ordinance increasing the pay of policemen was taken up.

Dr. Kamerly introduced an amendment increasing the pay of the Fire Marshal to $1700, the High Constables and Detectives to $1200, the Clerk of the Mayor to $1500, and the Messengers to $912·50. He explained that he did not originate the amendment, but had presented it at the request of other parties.

The ordinance as amended was agreed to—yeas 16, nays 7.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance to increase the police force was defeated. The motion to reconsider was postponed.

The ordinance from Common Council authorizing the paving of Broad street, from Jefferson to Oxford, was concurred in; also the resolution approving the sureties of Henry Conner, City Commissioner elect; also the resolution relative to Gray's Ferry Bridge; also the ordinance for the protection of bridges in the city of Philadelphia; also the ordinance making an appropriation to the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

Dillwyn Parrish, Charles Ellis, and William C. Hanner were elected Managers of Wills' Hospital. Adjourned.

*Common Council*—Mr. Marcer presented the the annual estimates of the different departments of the city for 1867. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A remonstrance from citizens against the laying of water pipe on Haines street, between Main and Morton streets, Twenty-second Ward, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Water.

Dr. Ezra Dyer, Henry Davis, and Dr. G. W. Shields were elected Managers of Wills' Hospital.

An ordinance making an appropriation to erect an iron railing around the new Court House was called up, and postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Marcer, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making an appropriation for the support of the public schools for 1867, the consideration of which was postponed.

The same gentleman reported a bill making an appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, etc. Postponed.

The Committee on Finance reported the opinion of the City Solicitor, adverse to the claim of constables for serving certificates of election. The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Miller, of the Highway Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the paving of Broad street, from Jefferson to Oxford streets, with the Nicholson patent paving.

The resolution was agreed to.

The same gentleman offered a resolution giving notice of the intended opening of Montgomery avenue, from Broad to Eighteenth streets. Adopted.

A communication was presented from a number of citizens protesting against the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street.

Mr. Miller moved that the ordinance providing for the erection of a bridge at South street, which was made the special order for the present meeting, be postponed for the present.

The motion to postpone was agreed to.

The supplementary ordinance to reorganize the Fire Department, submitted on Thursday week, was taken up.

Mr. Stanton presented from a Committee of Firemen a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Little moved that the ordinance be indefinitely postponed.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was voted down—yeas 15; nays 23.

Mr. Palmer moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

The motion was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

---

FIRE AT THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—A MAN BADLY BURNED.—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon considerable excitement was created on the crowded streets by the ringing of the fire bells, and the announcement that the New Chesnut Street Theatre was on fire. Hundreds of persons ran in the direction of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, and in a few minutes steamers were at work in different streets in the locality of the theatre, forcing water to the scene of the fire.

At one time it was thought the theatre was doomed to destruction. Dense masses of smoke poured out of the doors and windows, and the interior was so filled with it that it was almost impossible to remain within the walls for any length of time. Hose was carried into the building by the Chesnut street door, but no fire could be seen, and it was soon made known that the flames were confined to the rear part of the theatre, under the stage.

It appeared on inquiry that Mr. James Price, the gas-fitter of the establishment, had gone into the cellar for the purpose of turning on the gas in readiness for the matinee which was to have taken place, and just as he was about returning upstairs the meter exploded with a loud noise, and set fire to the meter-room, besides burning Mr. Price in a very serious and painful manner about the face and hands. Notwithstanding his injuries, Mr. Price, with commendable presence of mind, did his best to extinguish the flames, but was forced to beat a hasty retreat.

The fire communicated to the woodwork of the meter-room and the engine-room which adjoins it, and but for the prompt action of the attaches of the establishment and the firemen, a serious conflagration would have ensued. As it was, the flames did not get beyond the locality mentioned. A number of fire companies were about pouring streams of water into the auditorium of the building, but were prevented mainly through the exertions of Manager Sinn, who understood the situation of the fire, and thus prevented great damage by water.

Though the room was almost instantly in a blaze, the woodwork all on fire, and Mr. Price badly burned about the hands and face, he instantly, with great presence of mind and commendable bravery, turned the gas off at the meter, and then attempted to get water on the fire through the hose connected with the establishment; but before succeeding in that, several of the fire companies reached the ground and soon got into service. Mr. Price then went to the front part of the house, and turned off the gas at the street connection. By this time the pain from his burned hands and face had become so great that he had to be taken to the hospital.

The stage, green-room, orchestra, and other apartments were flooded with water, and some of the scenery which was to have been used in the play of *Henriette* during the matinee was injured, but the scenery and appointments of the *Long Strike* remain intact. The performance went on as usual last evening, and by to-night there will be no traces of the fire. The entire loss of the management by fire and water will be about $4000.

EARNEST APPEAL FOR A WORTHY OBJECT.—The Bethany Mission for Colored Children have issued a very earnest appeal in their report of this year, for help in carrying on their work. They are desirous of erecting a suitable building for their accommodation in carrying on their work. Their plan contemplates a plain substantial brick building, two stories in height, and sixty by thirty-five feet in extent, and capable of containing from three to four hundred persons upon each floor.

The second floor will be reserved as a place for worship, for lectures, and for the First-day school. The first floor is designed for night sewing and day school, and for any other use that may develope. The amount required for these purposes is $8650, towards which only $2048·58 have been suscribed, and the support of the public is earnestly requested for the balance. The daily average of the attendance at the Mission, Nineteenth and Spring Garden streets, has been 115 scholars and 15 officers and teachers.

The managers of the institution expect to accomplish a great and good work in regenerating and elevating to a great extent the colored youth in our city. The public are requested to send in their contributions to the Treasurer, Mr. M. Balderston, No. 902 Spring Garden street. There is great need of such an institution in our city, and we expect the appeal of the mission will be met by a hearty response from those citizens who have at heart the elevation of the colored race.


## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mail.
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, December 1
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".....Saturday, December 8
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, December 12
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, December 15
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, December 22
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....108 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
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GARRISON & ALLEN,
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H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 529 Chesnut street.

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SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
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Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to other class.
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wettenstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
11 5 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

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TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
*ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.*
AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting Promptly attended to. 2 8

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS THEATRE
PROVED TO BE FIRE PROOF.
The management are happy to be able to state that the late fire has in nowise injured the scenery of the
LONG STREET,
and that
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 30,
on the occasion of the
BENEFIT OF
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
THE
Long Strike
will be presented with all of its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
STARTLING EFFECTS,
AND MOST POWERFUL CAST.
GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.
The management have made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to introduce a wire into the theatre for this great scene, and have also arranged to receive the latest telegraphic news up to 9 30 P. M., which will be read to the audience, thus connecting the Chesnut Street Theatre with all parts of the United States, and with Europe by the Submarine Cable.
To conclude with the favorite farce,
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
CARD.
The management take this opportunity to thank the firemen for their energetic and successful exertions to extinguish the fire that lately threatened the Theatre with destruction; to the citizens who gave their kind and timely assistance; and to Mr. Long, Property Maker of the Walnut Street Theatre, whose exertions on this occasion were of the most efficient description.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 1,
FIRST McDONOUGH MATINEE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 30,
MR. J. S. ROBERTS
will appear as
CHARLES DE MOOR,
in Schiller's Romantic Tragedy of
THE ROBBERS;
OR, THE FARRICIDE'S DOOM.
To conclude with the glorious Comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
SATURDAY, FIRST NIGHT OF THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
MR. J. S. CLARKE AT HOME.
A GLORIOUS LAUGHING BILL.
Poole's celebrated Comedy of
PAUL PRY;
OR, I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.
Paul Pry.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
For the first time here of the great Domestic Drama of
THE GOLDEN FARMER;
OR, JEMMY TWITCHER IN ENGLAND.
Jemmy Twitcher.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
For the first time in six years.
And the Nautical Drama of
THE ONLY MAN OF THE OCEAN.
MONDAY—MR. J. S. CLARKE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), November 30,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL
in their grand entertainment,
including the "Sneezing Song," "Napoleon," "Cat and Dog," etc.
To conclude with the thrilling Drama of
ALI BABA;
OR, THE LAST APPEAL.
Alice May.....Miss E. Price
Nabb.....Mr. E. Craig
For particulars see bills.
A GREAT BILL SATURDAY NIGHT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE,—THE GREAT EVENT
EVERY NIGHT AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
WITH EMMA C. NICHOLS,
OPEN AT
NATIONAL HALL, Market Street, above Twelfth,
FOR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, December 3.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8 o'clock. Tickets 35 cents. Family tickets, five for $1 50. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. 11 30 4t

ADELAIDE RISTORI,
THE RENOWNED TRAGEDIENNE,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
in conjunction with her Dramatic Company of celebrated Artistes, expressly engaged in Europe for her transatlantic tour, will give in Philadelphia during a period of two weeks, a season of eight nights of dramatic representations commencing
ON MONDAY, December 10.
Subscriptions for the season of eight nights will be received on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 3 4 and 5. 11 26

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, November 30,
At half-past 4 o'clock,
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIRST
Of a Series of Six
PIANO-FORTE MATINEES,
when he will have the valuable aid of
MR. J. POLLAK, Baritone
From the Royal Opera, Dresden.
Subscription Lists, Tickets, and Programmes at the Music Stores.
Single Admission, $1. To be had as above and at the door. Doors open at 4 o'clock. 11 21 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The First Annual Exhibition of the WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will continue open, by request, day and evening, until
FRIDAY, November 30,
at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's saloon, first floor, back room,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street.
The exhibition consists of over 200 specimens in Fine Art, executed by women.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 21 6t

WILL CLOSE, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, the superb collection of French, German, and Belgian PAINTINGS, now on exhibition and for sale at the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. Admission 25 cents. 11 24 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
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CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
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Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 19 6

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months,.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 6 months,.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

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Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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VELVETS FEATHERS AND FRAMES.
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Artificial Flowers,
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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HELLER, FIEGEL & HELLER,
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Having made the Mourning Department of my establishment a specialty, I am prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, every description of Mourning Millinery. Particular attention is directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc.
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Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing.
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CLOTHING HALL,
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WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
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Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

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Special attention is invited.
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The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture of every description in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Stores, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
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BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
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I have a large stock of every variety of
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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
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Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
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Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
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FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
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Equal in Quality to the Best Brands,
The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Saleroom
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Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

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And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
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# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1866.


## Gold and Silver Mining in the United States.

It must be evident to the most casual observer that the business of mining for the precious metals is rapidly on the increase in our country, and promises at no distant day to become one of the most important branches of our national industry. Deposits of gold and silver have now been discovered throughout the entire Mountain ranges of the interior, from the Rocky mountains on the East to the Sierra Nevada on the West, and from Mexico on the south to the British possessions on the north. The resources of the country in this respect are literally boundless. The only question that remains is, whether these astonishing endowments of nature can be made practically available; and this, we are glad to say, is in the process daily and hourly of a most satisfactory solution.

If we turn to California, where gold mining has passed from its earlier stages of placer and gulch diggings, to that of quartz-mining, as a regular and well-established business, we find that the returns of this year are largely in excess of those of last, the receipts of gold at New York from California, from January 1st, 1866, to November 21st, 1866, being $38,267,350, against $18,162,107 during the same periods in 1865. Doubtless the year 1867 will show a large increase over this year, from the simple fact that in quartz mining the productiveness increases as the business becomes well established, with plenty of capital for improvements, and for the thorough development of the mines.

In Nevada, the production of silver still increases, and the area of silver-bearing lodes is being daily extended by new and rich discoveries. It is only six years since the silver mines in Nevada were discovered, and although they have been developed to only a limited extent, they have already yielded an astonishing product. In the month of July of the present year, the Hale and Norcross mines yielded from the 1st to the 23d $100,000, with an estimated yield of $130,000 for the month. The yield of the Gould and Curry for July was $125,000; of Crown Point, $50,000; and of Yellow Jacket, for the year ending June 30, $2,072,814. Speaking of the resources of that State, one of its local journals remarks:—"The richness of the quartz mines of Nevada is not confined to any particular locality, but the deposits of the precious metal permeate to the length and breadth; its mines are rich and valuable to a fabulous degree. Notwithstanding the immense amount of work already done, prospects made, and ledges opened up, there is yet an immense tract of unexplored ground, equal to any already discovered."

The discovery of the precious metals in Colorado was of nearly the same date with that of Nevada. The peculiar character of her ores has embarrassed her development and retarded her progress; but it is believed that this difficulty has now been virtually overcome by new and improved processes of reducing the ores, while the whole business of mining there has been placed upon a more sound and reliable basis. The near completion of the Pacific Railroad is giving an impetus to emigration in that direction, and is increasing the facilities and lessening the cost of mining to an extent that must contribute greatly to the growth of Colorado in the immediate future. In addition to her gold mines, rich lodes of silver-bearing quartz have been discovered, which are said by experienced miners to be quite equal to those of Nevada, while the facilities for their reduction are far superior. Coal, too, has been discovered in Colorado, and now sells for five dollars per ton at the mouth of the mines.

But little has been said about Montana during the present year, but those who are acquainted with the actual condition of mining operations there are aware that they were never more prosperous. Gulch and placer mining still proves profitable, while capitalists are erecting mills upon the quartz lodes, which are proving exceedingly rich. We happen to know a company of gentlemen in our own city who, during the present year, have quietly organized, sent a mill out there, erected it upon a lode near Helena, and are already receiving weekly returns in gold paying a very handsome percentage upon the investment. Other enterprises are proving similarly successful, demonstrating the fact that the quartz ledges of Montana, with machinery, tools, and supplies all brought up the Missouri river a distance of nearly two thousand miles, are rich enough to make their development a very remunerative business.

The mineral wealth of New Mexico has long been known, but peculiar causes have hitherto prevented its being made practically available. We are glad to observe, however, that the present able and energetic Governor of that territory, General Robert B. Mitchell, has taken hold of matters there with the design of placing them upon a better basis. The Governor arrived in Lawrence, Kansas, a few days ago, on his way to Washington. He brings with him numerous specimens of the great mineral riches of New Mexico, comprising beautiful specimens of quartz and gulch silver, lead, copper, platinum, etc. He has one bar of gold of the value of $1700 and another $1100, taken from the Pimo Alto mines, two hundred miles southwest of Santa Fe. These mines have recently been opened, and are very rich. Their existence has been known for years, but owing to the hostilities of the Apaches and Navajoes, they could not be worked until the Governor sent down a force and cleaned out the savages. They are now being successfully mined. The quartz from these mines pays from $170 to $700 per cord. He has a fine nugget from the gulch diggings, valued at $300, which he is taking as a present to the President at Washington. He brings copper specimens containing 95 per cent. of pure copper. The specimens of silver are fully equal to the celebrated and richest silver lodes of Nevada.

The development of the mines in Arizona has been retarded by the same causes, only more aggravated, that have kept back New Mexico, viz., the depredations of bands of savage and murderous Indians. There, too, a better state of things is prevailing. A Territorial Government has been fully organized, a good code of laws adopted, and the savages reduced to comparative quiet. The mountains of Arizona are peculiarly rich in the precious metals. They are but a continuation of the same range that has given such astonishing results in Nevada, on the north, and has been so well known for centuries for its silver resources in old Mexico, on the south. Additional advantages in Arizona are its more southerly latitude, giving it a milder climate, and the better supplies of wood and water. It has an outlet, too, by way of the Colorado river, which is of great importance.

In regard to the present condition of mining enterprises in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, we are not prepared to speak; but we have seen nothing to indicate any different state of affairs there from what prevails in the other gold and silver-mining districts of the country.

From this brief survey, it may be seen to what a magnitude the business of mining for the precious metals has already grown, and is destined yet to attain in our country. In six or eight of the present and future States of the republic, embracing an area greater than that of many an Old World empire, this branch of industry will be the chief one. All the resources of science and invention will be laid under contribution to perfect its processes. A vast increase of the precious metals, both in the form of money and in the arts, is inevitable. What the final effect of all this is to be it is hard to predict. The *immediate* effect must be to stimulate industry in all its branches. Capital will be superabundant. Probably a gradual appreciation of the prices of all commodities will be witnessed. Our national debt will be easily and rapidly paid. Immense private fortunes will be built up, and an era of wealth such as the world has never yet seen will be inaugurated.

## The Chicago Tunnel.

The great tunnel at Chicago, for the purpose of supplying that city with water, is nearly completed. Its success is a gratifying triumph of engineering skill, and at once points out a method by which cities similarly situated may secure supplies of good water. Chicago is built upon an almost perfectly level prairie, upon the shores of Lake Michigan. There are no elevated regions near at hand from which water could be brought to supply the city. The only large stream near by is the Chicago river, a sluggish, filthy stream, full of the sewage of the city. Heretofore the city has supplied itself with water from the lake, but the difficulty has been that the lake itself, all along its shores, is defiled by the sewage and other refuse of the city. The present plan is, by running a tunnel some two miles under the lake, to reach the water where it is perfectly pure. A shaft is sunk on the shore of the lake eighty feet deep, and from the bottom of that shaft a large tunnel is run for two miles under the lake, terminating where the water over it is fifty feet deep. At the terminus of the tunnel an upright pipe reaches to above the surface of the lake, the water being admitted by flood-gates in its sides, which can be opened or closed at pleasure. The capacity of the tunnel is fifty-seven millions of gallons of water daily. The water of Lake Michigan, as well as of the other great lakes, is deliciously clear and pure.

The cost of building the tunnel was $315,139. Of course, the cost of elevating engines, pumps, pipes, etc., for distributing the water through the city will reach a much larger figure; but when all is completed, Chicago, at a comparatively small expense, will have secured for her citizens the inestimable blessing of a bountiful and never-failing supply of pure, fresh water.

## Thanksgiving Day.

The observance of Thanksgiving Day was very general in our city, and the attendance at the churches was large. The sermons preached dwelt generally upon those great national topics of thankfulness so appropriate to the day. Perhaps in nothing is the freer and better spirit of the times more plainly to be seen than in these discussions of the clergy. There is a liberal, manly tone about them in speaking upon public affairs pleasantly in contrast with years not yet long gone by. The pulpit, as a rule, has fallen into its proper and normal position of accord with the principles of justice and Christian morality—never more, let us trust, to be dislodged therefrom.

A Model Parish.—A New Hampshire correspondent of the Boston *Herald* writes:—The town of Dumbarton, in this State, with a population of over one thousand, has no paper, no lawyer, no doctor, no hotel or liquor store, no manufactory of any description; its town debt is paid, and with the exception of a minister and two women, its inhabitants are all farmers.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 26 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

HENRY VINCENT,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER
The friend of JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., and the advocate of our country's cause, has consented to deliver
A LECTURE IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL UNION CHURCH,
FOURTH STREET BELOW ARCH,
ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY, December 3,
ON JOHN WESLEY,
His Glorious Life, Teachings, and Actions.
Doors open at 6½. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets; Higgins & Perkinpine, No. 53 North Fourth street; M. E. Book Room, No 1018 Arch street; Thomas E. Mason, No 428 Market street, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 11 30 3t*

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES, UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
November 30, E. I. HOUSTON, Esq., CHEMICAL AFFINITY; Illustrated by Numerous and Brilliant Experiments.
December 7, Major A. R. CALHOUN, SUBTERRANEAN WONDERS—MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.
December 14, T. BRANTLEY LANGTON, Esq., ASTRONOMY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
December 21, THEO. D. RAND, Esq., GEOLOGY—THE COAL FORMATIONS.
December 28, Professor PLINY E. CHASE, THE BAROMETER—ITS HISTORY AND APPLICATION.
Tickets free to Members; also, to any applying for membership and paying their annual dues.
TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.
ACTIVE—(Church Member) $1 per annum.
ASSOCIATE—(not Church Member) $1 per annum.
SUSTAINING—$5 per annum.
LIFE—$20.
HONORARY—$50. It

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—Appeals for a special case.—The HARTWELL FAMILY, consisting of several females, the victims of the late fire at No. 1502 CHESNUT Street, are lying ill after three weeks of suffering, and are entirely destitute. The UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION solicits special aid for them. Money sent to the office of the Society will be immediately appropriated to the sufferers and a public acknowledgement made.
JOHN HICKS, Agent,
11 26 4t] Office, No 1158 SEVENTH, above Walnut.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.
The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., or Two Dollars and a Half per share, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of National and State taxes.
11 27 tf SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 29, 1866.
The mail for HAVANA, per HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office at 6 A. M., December 1, 1866.
It CHARLES H. HALL, Postmaster.

A LADY WITH EXPERIENCE IN Teaching English branches, Music, Singing, Drawing and Fancy Work, desires a HOME in a private family, either in city or country. For particulars address Mrs. M. V. HARRIS, Philadelphia Post Office. 11 30 3t

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—CONTAINing one of the finest 250 to 400 gallon stills, and everything necessary for the business, in conformity with existing laws. Address "Whisky," Ledger Office. 11*

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.
10 15 mwf3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 160 LIBERTY Street, New York.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS.
REAL LACE GOODS.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade [11 30 imwf

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES. JEWELRY.
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.
They solicit an inspection of their goods.
C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. BULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
SILVERSMITHS
AND
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.
PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,
Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

BLANKETS.
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
FIVE CASES
Very Fine Extra Large Size
BED BLANKETS.
Some of the Finest Goods Ever Made in this Country,
Will be sold VERY LOW, on account of Slight Machinery Stains while being manufactured.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
WILL NOW SELL,
AT
GREAT REDUCTION,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
Their Very Elegant Stock
OF
LADIES' CLOTHS
AND
SACKINGS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
GREAT REDUCTION.
Cheap Black Silks.
Cheap Fancy Silks.
Cheap Moire Antique Silks.
Cheap Corded Silks.
DRESS GOODS!
Balance of Stock at Reduced Rates.
50 PIECES OF PLAIN DELAINES, AT 25 CTS.
10 PIECES FIGURED MOHAIRS, 35 CENTS.
EXTRA WIDE PLAID MERINOES, $1.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1·25.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 62 CENTS.
BALMORALS!
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $1·75.
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2·25.
1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2·75.
11 26 3t4p

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
No. 822 CHESNUT ST.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
CLOCKS,
BRONZES.
FANCY GOODS.
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
10 9 futhstp (12 26

REMOVAL.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 52 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO
Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,
In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of
Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,
At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 1mrp

LADIES' CLOAKS,
NOW OPEN.
A FINE ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT
ACNEW & ENGLISH'S,
11 26 wfm 1mrp] No. 25 S. NINTH St.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Have now ready for sale the most
COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
Which they have ever offered, comprising everything usually found in a
JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
AT THE
LOWEST CASH RATES.
10 5 fmw 12 25]

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
Have Received in Store and in Bond,
100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES
CONSISTING OF
Private Stock,
Cabinet,
Imperial Rose, and
Dry Verzenay
ALSO
100 Pommery & Heidsieck & Co.'s,
50 cases Sparkling Scharzeberg and Moselle,
25 cases Veuve Clicquot,
25 cases German Hocks,
100 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry,
30 casks Younger's Scotch Ale,
100 cases Fine Table Claret.
FOR SALE AT IMPORTERS PRICES.
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
9 14 mwf 4p§

W. H. SHOW MINTH GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [10 28 tmw2m

SPOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

Inauguration of Low Prices
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.
Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street
11 6 1m

BAILEY & CO.
819 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.
Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY
AND
SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
14 fmwt3t]

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000. FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 m

STEINWAY & SONS DIRECT SPECIAL attention to their newly invented Upright Pianos, with their *Patent Resonator* and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the most desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement as applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
11 24 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

FINE COFFEES.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA
FINE MOCHA,
EAST INDIA, and
JAMAICA.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

## AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI, the greatest of living actresses, the rival of the great Rachel, in conjunction with her Italian company, will give a series of representations in this city, commencing on Monday, December 10. The sale of tickets will begin on Monday next. Madame Ristori will come here heralded by the acclamations of the critics in every city where she has acted. Her impersonations of classical and historical characters are pronounced unrivalled in conception and presentation.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday has the following critique upon the great *tragedienne*:—

"The great tragedienne grows into a deeper and more admiring appreciation of her entrancing genius. Last night she appeared to a larger audience than has yet greeted her and which evidenced its intense interest by a hushed and rapt attention that made the flutter of the libretto leaves as each page was passed an almost painful interruption. Of the playing itself it is sufficient to say it was "Queen Elizabeth"—the proud, imperious, loving, jealous, ambitious Queen—depicted with a force and naturalness that carried away from the spectator the idea of stage or theatre, and seemed to present to him the vivid personality itself, the actual Queen, with all her passions, vanity, temptations and crimes. The scenes of the signing of the death-warrant of Mary Stuart, and afterwards that of the Earl of Essex, were each consummate specimens of acting, and marked with the finest touches of nature the different impressions which the two acts made upon the Queen. The throne scene in that act, and the bursting forth of Elizabeth's martial spirit at the close, belong to those things which it may truly, though tritely, be said that they need to be seen to be appreciated. One of the elements of greatness in the representation was the perfectness with which the part was 'made up,' to use a theatrical phrase. Each change of dress in the different acts was a picture, an art study. Not Elizabeth herself, when her heart delighted most in gorgeous apparel, ever gratified her courtiers with more perfect costuming, whilst the change presented between the third and fourth acts, showing the effect of years and of remorse, was startling in its vivid reality. The death scene, prolonged, we thought, almost to painfulness, closed a representation such as we have never before enjoyed."

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Long Strike* is drawing full houses at the Chesnut, and will be given until further notice. The leading characters are represented by Mr John E. McDonough and Miss Josie Orton, assisted by Messrs. Clarke, Mackay, and Lennox. A telegraph line in full operation is one of the features of the play. To-morrow, *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be given as a matinee.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Owing to Miss Effie Germon's illness, the bill for this evening will be changed, and Mr. J. B. Roberts will appear as "Charles de Moor," in Schiller's play of *The Robbers*. The entertainment will conclude with *The Nervous Family*. To-morrow night J. S. Clarke will appear as "Paul Pry," and in two other pieces.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Howard Paul's benefit will take place this evening, when a protean entertainment will be given. The impersonations of Mr. and Mrs. Paul are full of sprightliness, sentiment, and versatility.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook* still runs at this theatre, and nightly draws crowded houses. It will doubtless have a long run, as everybody seems anxious to see it.

CITY MUSEUM.—Frank Drew, the able comedian, is the attraction at this place of amusement. The performances are full of spirit and variety.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will lecture at National Hall this evening, on "Policy and Justice in Public Affairs." This will be the opening lecture of a course under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. The course will consist of eight lectures by distinguished orators. The second lecture will be given by Frederick Douglass, on the 3d of January next.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following is the programme for to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture (first time).....Kalliwoda
2. Song, "True Love" (first time).....Kuecken
3. Johannis Kaefer'ln.....Strauss
4. Andante, from Jupiter Simfonie.....Mozart
5. Overture, *Freischutz*.....Weber
6. Cavatina, from Marino Faliero.....Donizetti
7. Turner Galop (first time).....G. Hemsdorf

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A HANDSOME IMPROVEMENT.—The old building that has stood so long at the southeast corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, is now being thoroughly renovated. The dark and old-fashioned stores on the lower floor have been torn out and are being fitted up in modern style. There was a very noteworty circumstances connected with the tearing out of the corner store. The whole of the under portion of the building was torn away, and the entire superstructure rested upon an iron pillar placed as a support underneath. The corner store will be occupied as the retail branch establishment of Barnes, Osterhout, Herron & Co, straw, millinery, and French goods. The expenses of improving the property, which will include, besides the corner store, one store on Chesnut street and two on Fourth street, will amount to near $20,000. They were commenced on the 28th of last August, and will be completed about the first of the year. Messrs Barnes, Osterhout, Herron & Co. are the leasees of the whole building, including all four stores. The windows on Chesnut and Fourth streets are of the modern style, with French plate glass.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT UPON A LADY.—John Charles was arrested near Eighteenth and Montgomery avenue for making an assault upon a lady. She had gone out yesterday afternoon to see a couple of children who were in the Small-pox Hospital, and on returning unfortunately lost her way. She inquired of the defendant the direction to the city, and he purposely misdirected her to a lonely place, making some excuse to accompany her. When they had arrived at a very lonely spot her suspicions became aroused that he was dealing foully with her, and she attempted to retrace her steps. But the ruffian knocked her down and attempted to outrage her, when her cries attracted a couple of citizens, who gave chase to the ruffian and captured him. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the following appeal, which is connected with an advertisement in our amusement columns, as an act of encouragement to a noble and worthy charity:—

We, the officers and managers of "the Home School," for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation, in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire, with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President; Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President; Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Robert Forster, 2d Vice-President; Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer; Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary; Mrs. William S. Hilyer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs Hervey G. Law, Manager; Mrs. J. J. Van Dusem, Manager.

VIOLENT ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Frank Dempsey was arrested yesterday afternoon at Pine street and Delaware avenue, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. It is alleged that Dempsey went into a tavern in Water street and demanded a drink. Having no money to pay for it, the bartender refused to give it to him. He then became very abusive, and was put out of the place. Going to the street, he picked up a large cobble-stone, and, returning, struck the bartender over the head, knocking him insensible and injuring him very seriously. Dempsey was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who committed him in default of $500 bail for assault and battery with intent to kill.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Alderman Cloud held a man named William Jones in $500 bail, to answer at Court the charge of malicious mischief. Jones had been indulging in old rye, in obedience to the proclamation to observe the day as a day of thanksgiving, and being by nature an irascible man, he vented his spleen by smashing things generally, and several panes of glass particularly, in Heward street.

George W. Van Loan was arrested on Wednesday evening, whilst endeavoring to investigate the interior of the lock of a show-case in front of a shoe store at Second and Girard avenue. Before his endeavors met with any successful termination, however, his operations were arrested, and so was he. He had a hearing before Alderman Wilkins, who committed him, in default of $400 bail, to explain himself.

David Mumlar, an oysterman, was arrested on a warrant issued by a man who had employed him about a year ago, charging him with abstracting an overcoat. Although the warrant has been out nearly a year, the officer having it could never catch sight of Mumlar until yesterday, when he was arrested whilst at Randolph and Jefferson streets, in charge of an oyster-cart. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

Samuel F. Jones had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of driving over the child Sarah Carnes. Jones is driver of car No. 10, of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets passenger railroad. He was held in $1500 bail for a further hearing.

AT CROSS PURPOSES.—There is a family living in Cressonville, in the northern part of the city, by the name of Hogan. They have in their employ a comical young darkey named Taylor, who was formerly a slave in South Carolina. The boys in the neighborhood used frequently to amuse themselves by getting him to dance his plantation breakdowns. The other evening, wishing to have some sport with him, they pinned a paper to his coat while he was dancing, and then set fire to it. It came pretty near being rather serious fun, for the coat itself took fire, and if it had not been discovered in time and put out, Taylor would have been a dead darkey. His screams aroused Mrs. Hogan, who rushed out to his protection, and at the same time Taylor drew a pistol and discharged it amongst his tormentors. Mrs. Hogan chased one of the crowd into a corner, and he, seeing no other way of escape, gave her a left-hander in the face, and then escaped before she recovered from its effects. She immediately got a warrant out against the boys, and had five of them arrested and held in $300 bail each to keep the peace before Alderman Holmes. As soon as they were released, they commenced a cross-action against Mrs. Hogan for assault and battery, and against Taylor for carrying concealed deadly weapons. Both the latter were held in $500 bail each to answer.

A ROW IN A BEER SHOP.—There was quite an interesting free fight at a lager beer saloon in Fourth street, below Thompson, last evening. About a dozen men undertook to enter into an argument at the same time, and the logical reasoning, from the argumentation *ad hominem* merged into the argumentation knock down-em. For a few minutes the scene was quite lively. A head was hit wherever seen, and glassware was at a discount. The panes of the windows were annihilated as thoroughly as could be done by the application of the most approved "pain" killer, and the light articles of furniture in the bar-room suffered. Several men were more or less badly cut about the head during the skirmish. Richard Smith, who was one of the foremost in the fight, was arrested and escorted to Alderman Shoemaker's office. After a hearing he was committed in default of $1000 bail, to answer the charge of assault and battery.

ROBBERY ON A CANAL BOAT.—John McWilkins was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing a man in Bristol a few days ago. McWilkins, it is alleged, was prowling around Bristol, when he came across one of the employes of a canal boat who was lying asleep on his vessel. In searching around, he found one the man's boots, in which was stowed away all its owner's earnings for weeks, amounting to $84. McWilkens took the money, and then came down to the city to have a good time. A warrant was issued against him, and he was arrested yesterday. When examined, $70 of the missing money was found upon his person. He had a hearing before Alderman Plankington, who held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court, and sent him up to Bristol to be taken in charge by the authorities of that place.

THE LATE WILLIAM SNIDER.—Yesterday afternoon, this gentleman was buried from his late residence in this city. He was widely known as a man of wonderful mechanical genius, and the inventor of many valuable improvements in fine machinery. For a number of years he had charge of the splendid engine and coining apparatus belonging to the United States Mint, and to his skill is in a great measure due the perfection to which such machinery has been brought.

While connected with the Mint he acquired a great reputation for the correctness with which the weights and balances used in adjusting the coin were regulated under his care. He was the brother of the late Jacob Snider, recently deceased in Europe, where he was urging his claim for an improvement in fire-arms adopted by the British Government.

SUDDEN DEATH IN AN AUCTION-ROOM.—At Thomas & Sons' sale at their rooms to-day a man fell dead. The persons in the room gathered around to see the unfortunate man, and the sale was suspended for some time. The Coroner was summoned to take charge of the body. The deceased is a German, and was unknown to any one in the room. An inquest will be held upon the body. He is supposed to have died of heart disease. The name of the deceased is supposed to be Casman, from bills found in his possession. He resides at Second and Cal owhill streets. He is apparently about fifty-five years of age.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Phillip Carlin was arrested at Broad and Filbert streets yesterday afternoon, charged with relieving a man of his watch and chain. The person who was relieved is a native of sunny New Jersey, and was down in the city on a visit. He happened to catch sight of the "knuck," and pointing him out to Supervisor Thompson, the latter arrested him. Carlin is a professional. His victim, when robbed, was quietly enjoying the beauties of Penn Square. The defendant had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Especial attention is invited to the announcement of Messrs. J. C. Strawbridge & Co., N. W. corner of Eighth and Market streets, to be found elsewhere, to the effect that they have on hand a large quantity of very fine extra large bed-blankets, which have been only slightly soiled by machinery oil, etc. These blankets will be sold extremely low, and are not sufficiently stained to show upon ordinary examination.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE "COAL RAKERS."—Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, the "coal rakers" supposed they would have a good time unmolested, but the Reading Railroad specials were on hand, and captured two of the chief coal fraternity, William Lewis and Charles Mouser, who were caught in the act. They were bound over in default of bail by Alderman Jones.


**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

**Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.**

**Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable!**



**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.


THE CITY YESTERDAY.—Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed yesterday as a day of rest, and the churches, as a general thing, had a very full attendance. The weather was very favorable. Indeed, it seemed as if it were made especially for the day. The morning was somewhat cloudy, but warm. About 11 o'clock the sun burst through the clouds, and shone with the brightness and warmth of an October day.

Chesnut street was alive with the fashion and beauty of the city, and the theatres did a splendid business, both in the afternoon and evening performances. There were very few shops to be seen open, and but few persons at work, except bricklayers and others who depend on good weather to carry on their operations.

The weather, indeed, was so warm as to awaken apprehensions in the minds of those Cassandras who can see misfortune in everything which is uncommon. The thermometer registered within two degrees of summer heat.

In the suburbs the younger part of the population amused themselves and celebrated thanksgiving in the old orthodox style of playing ball, only in this case it was base ball, instead of the old-time "shindy" and "cricket." Indeed the entire city showed its pleasantest aspect yesterday. The only drawback was the fire at the Chesnut Street Theatre, which, however, did not interfere with the evening performance.

A PUGNACIOUS MAN.—Last evening a party of five fast young men drove out to Frankford in a carriage, and whilst going along the road, amused themselves with singing and howling to the disturbance of those who loved order and quietness. When the team arrived at the corner of Unity and Wayne streets, in Frankford, it stopped, and one of the fast men, named Wilhams, jumped out, and swinging his arms around in "Roaring Ralph Stackpole" style, swore with a terrible oath, and series of oaths, that he could whip any one in Frankford. A crowd of two or three hundred soon gathered around to gaze upon the manly proportions of such a heroic mortal; but no one ventured to accommodate him. Finally, Officer McClintock quietly stepped up to him and told him to "move on." The redoubtable challenger told the officer he would not, and, further, that all Frankford could not take him to the Station House. Officer McClintock said nothing, but quietly took the bully by the arm, and marched him off as meek as any lamb. He had a hearing before Alderman Holme, who held him in $500 bail to answer for disorderly conduct. He threatened to bring an action against the officer making the arrest.

A BASE-BALL PLAYER.—Alfred Kinlade, who had been celebrating his Thanksgiving by playing base ball, got into trouble yesterday owing to his fondness for practical joking. Alfred, whilst returning home from his base of operations in the base-ball field, was base enough to destroy the peace of mind of various tidy housekeepers, in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Thompson streets, by knocking off the scrapers with his base-ball bat, upon which base proceedings an action against the said Alfred Kinlade is based. After a hearing before Alderman Clouds, Kinlade was committed in default of $400 to answer the charge of malicious mischief. Such proceedings as the defendant is guilty of will go far to disgust the public more with base ball than they are now.


ANOTHER DISTINCTION FOR AMERICA.—

Late researches have decided
That all the books and journals,
The weeklies and diurnals,
For France and Britain provided,
However they may vapor,
Consume far less white paper
Than supplies this great land of ours;
And what other mart requires
So much cloth to make attires
For its friends, as for the Tower's?

WE HAVE *Good Serviceable Overcoats as low as*.....$12 00
*Finest French Beaver Overcoats up to*.....40 00
*And all intervening grades*

WE HAVE *Good Cassimere Suits as low as*.....15 00
*Finest French Cassimere Suits up to*.....45 00
*And all intervening grades.*

WE HAVE *Good Black Suits as low as*.....22 00
*Finest French Black Suits up to*.....50 00
*And all intervening grades*

WE HAVE—*in short—the largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

*Half way between* { BENNETT & CO., FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.


A WARNING TO HOUSEKEEPERS!—*Scene in an Intelligence Office.*

Yesterday a lady, while in search of a servant, applied to one of our agents, when the following startling, as well as interesting conversations, bewildered all parties present:—

Lady to Agent. Can you furnish me with a servant who understands cooking?

Agent. Yes, I have a number of names on my book who come highly recommended; there is one.

Lady to servant. Would you like to go with me as cook?

Servant. Please, marm, do you burn Preston Coal in your house?

Lady. Why, no.

Servant. Then I can't go with you!

Agent to lady. I have heard this objection raised before by other servants, especially cooks. I think there must be some beautiful burning qualities in this article, as they all make it a point never to hire where it is not used.

Lady to servant. If this is your only objection, I promise that in the future I will burn nothing but Preston Coal.

Servant. Please, marm, I am sure you will like it, as it is so free of slate and dirt, and burns so freely. I will go with you.

*Moral.*—All housewives who wish good cooks, tidy, clean, and good tempered, with dinners cooked to suit the palate, purchase the celebrated Preston Coal at the emporium of

GEORGE A. COOKE,

No. 1314 Washington Avenue, the only place where it can be obtained in all its purity.

Egg and stove sizes, sent to all parts of the city, $6 75 per ton.

Also, the genuine Lagle Vein, same size, same price.

And a very superior quality of Lehigh Coal, egg and stove, $7 25 per ton.

Orders received at No. 114 South Third Street.


No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET.—

All the latest novelties in

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

Black Velvet Cloaks,
Velvet Beaver Cloaks,
Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Chinchula Beaver Cloaks.
New styles of Astrachan Cloaks, trimmed with *Angola Fringe*—Muffs to match.

W. P. CAMPBELL.

No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET,

A beautiful, rich, and varied stock of

LADIES' FURS!

Russian Sable, Siberian Squirrel,
Hudson's Bay Sable, Grey Crimea,
Mink Sable, Black Persian,
Chinchilla, Black Astrachan,
Royal Ermine, White Angola
"Grebe" Collars and Muffs—a great novelty.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS!
In all colors and at all prices.

W. P. CAMPBELL.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal) Fair Maryland Institute New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No 923 Chesnut street, only authorized agency in Phila'a.

SCARLET CORSETS.—The most stylish and elegant article in the Corset line that we have yet seen is now offered by Mr John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets. The material is of bright scarlet, magnificently got up, embroidered with white silk. It is a French article, and is certain to be popular. His new *German* Embroidered Corsets, in colors, are also beautiful. In addition to these Mr. Finn offers,

*At the Lowest Prices,*

French Cane Corsets
French Whalebone "B" Corsets," 16 bones.
French Whale one "B. B" Corsets, 32 bones.
The Jenny Lind Whalebone Corset.
Second quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
First quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
Embroidered-top and front Corsets.
E. P. D. plain-finished Corsets.
Purple Embroidered Corsets, and
Black Embroidered Corsets.

Mr. Finn has also now open a full line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, at the lowest prices.

*All the above articles can be had by retailers at the lowest wholesale prices.*

GRAND OPENING OF ZEPHYR GOODS.—Just opened, a magnificent assortment of rich Zephyr Goods, adapted for the approaching season. Among them will be found some rare gems and novelties. The early attention of the Ladies is solicited

JOHN M. FINN,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR SLIPPERS.—A large assortment, worked with beads, floss and zephyr, in beautiful designs of tufted birds, flowers, animals, and set figures, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, in great variety, such as birds of brilliant plumage, cats, dogs, fawns, ducks, and heads, perfect copies of nature, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

CHAIRS, CAMP STOOLS, AND RUGS, in large variety. Eureka Zephyr, a most excellent and cheap substitute for mounted Zephyrs, at the lowest prices. Also Cable Zephyrs, a splendid article for Afghans, al

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES are charged, when large quantities of goods are purchased, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

"ONE FOR ALL!"—Now is the time to secure Winter Clothing of the best quality at reduced prices. Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, are now selling their large stock of first-class ready-made clothing at prices that will astound persons who bought in the early part of the fall. It costs nothing to look at the goods and prices under the Continental.

WHILE YOU ARE GETTING PHOTOGRAPHS made for Christmas presents, go to skilful artists, and where they charges moderately, as at F. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six Card, or one large Photograph, $1.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

TRY our Yankee Buns.
MORSE & CO., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1027 Spring Garden street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 S. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week; but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr Jayne's Expectorant.

LADIES GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.


## MARRIED.

GASKILL—HAINES.—On the 27th instant, by Friends' ceremony AARON G. SKILL to REBECCA HAINES, all of this city. No cards.

GREEN—DAISLEY.—On the 17th of November, 1866, by the Rev. Philip S. Davies, of Camden, N. J., Mr. WILLIAM H. GREEN to Miss MARY DAISLEY, all of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

CHAIN.—On the 29th instant, JOHN A. CHAIN, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Markon street, below Lancaster pike, on Monday, December 3, at 9½ o'clock, service at the house. Funeral to proceed to Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

FRY.—On the 28th instant, Hon. JACOB FRY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Trappe, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.


HATTERS' IRONS, TAILORS' GEESE, Polishing, Lasudry Bosom, Ruffle, and Cap Irons, and Smooth Sad Irons, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

PATENT ADJUSTING PENON CUTTERS of Hollow Augers which vary from ¼ to 1¼ inch, and a variety of Bits and Braces, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

SKATES CORRECTLY SHARPENED. Skaters' Gimlets, Heel Plates, Straps, etc., and a good assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Skates and Parlor Skates, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON, and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at ROSS & CO.'S, No. 42 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wstu

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT ROSS & CO.'S, No. 42 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wstu

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

**Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.**

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones;
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Hilyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dusem, Manager.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York!

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS,

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued

200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York city | $12,000 |
| 1 *Pres'n in United States Greenbacks* | 10,000 |
| 1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica Avenue E. New York | 4,000 |
| 1 House and Lot, adjoining above | 3,500 |
| 1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York | 3,000 |
| 1 Carriage Horses, and Harness (complete) | 2,500 |
| 1 Grand Piano (Steinway's) | 1,500 |
| 3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each | 4,500 |
| 1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin) | 1,000 |
| 1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for | 5,000 |
| 1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings | 1,000 |
| 1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant | 200 |
| 15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200 | 3,000 |
| 15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125 | 1,875 |
| 1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine | 150 |
| 20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, @ $75 | 1,500 |
| 100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No 616 Broadway | 7,500 |
| 10 00 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War | 7,000 |
| 2 50 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @ $5 | 1,500 |
| 54 0 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @ $25 | 2,500 |
| 100 0 Call bells and plated fruit Knives @ $3 | 3,000 |
| The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.—Musical Instruments Par or and Office Furniture Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes Music Boxes Kid Gloves Photograph Albums Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses Black Walnut Picture Frames Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc. etc., amounting to | 24,225 |

Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at.....$400,000.

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $25, in a *registered letter at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by the Express, at the following CLUB RATES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Tickets to one address | $4 50 | 40 Tickets to one address | $35 00 |
| 10 " " " | 9 00 | 50 " " " | 43 50 |
| 20 " " " | 17 50 | 100 " " " | 86 00 |
| 30 " " " | 26 25 | | |

Address all orders and communications to

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School the liberal donation of $50 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
(Office Florence Sewing Machine Co.) 11 28 6w


## AUCTION SALES.


B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 328

CONTINUATION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.
On Friday evening
November 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the Free Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 927 Chesnut street, the balance of the splendid Oil Paintings, etc. By order of Messrs. McCLEES & McCANN. 1t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
6135

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,
Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife and mother in the land.
Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.
The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.
N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,
Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.
It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing impotency and debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life" it gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.
Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.
Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwfsrp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

FINE CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.


# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, November 30.

**Jeff. Davis' Friends Gone Home.**

Messrs. Lowry and Hillyer, the Mississippi Commissioner, to ask for the release of Jeff. Davis, left for home yesterday, having become convinced that there is no prospect that the President will comply with their request at present. They will go by the way of Fortress Monroe, to have an interview with Jeff. Davis.

**The Republican Caucus.**

There is considerable opposition to holding the Republican caucus to-night, on the ground that it will enable the few members now here to shape the entire work of the session to suit their peculiar views. The caucus will probably be postponed until Monday.

**Clerks Resigning.**

In consequence of the low salaries paid to Department clerks, 288 have resigned in the Treasury Department alone this year, up to the present time, and some 200 more will resign immediately in the same Department, unless relief is afforded.

**A Huge Contract.**

Much interest is felt in the announcement of the award of the great stationery contract for the internal revenue, which covers supplies for two hundred and forty Collection Districts this side of the Rocky Mountains. The statement telegraphed from here yesterday, that the award had been made, is not true.

**The Baltimore "American" and the United States and European Associated Press.**

*By the United States Associated Press.*

The following announcement appears in this afternoon's edition of the *American*:—

"Our readers have, doubtless, observed that we have, during the past few days, published very voluminous telegraphic despatches from all parts of this country and Europe, foreign domestic, commercial, and shippen intelligence to an extent that has never before been telegraphed in the columns of the Baltimore papers.

The greatest portion of these despatches were from the United States and European Telegraphic News Association, which has just been established in New York, in opposition to the New York Associated Press. The General Agent of this new Association is D. H. Craig, Esq., who has for fifteen years past been the General Agent of the New York Associated Press. It was our purpose to receive and publish the despatches of both of the Associations, in pursuance of the usual enterprise exhibited by the *American* in furnishing its readers with the fullest and latest intelligence from all parts of the world.

The New York Associated Press has, however, issued an order prohibiting any paper from receiving their news which shall so elect to publish that received by Mr. Craig also. Knowing from our experience in the telegraph business that Mr. Craig is possessed of the natural tack and energy to outstrip all competition, and that he has unrivaled facilities for the transaction of the business he has taken in hand we have refused to deprive our readers of his important services.

We do not regard ourselves as under any special obligations to the New York Associated Press or any other self-constituted body. We have heard that Association up when some of those who are now combined against us in Baltimore endeavored to destroy their organization, and have rendered them more unpaid service during the past five years than any other paper in the country.

That we should allow anybody to dictate to us what we shall publish or what we shall not publish in the columns of the *American* is simply ridiculous. We have always heretofore acted independently of all combinations, and shall continue to so act, regardless of what the consequences may be.

We have, however, full confidence that the United States and European Telegraph News Association will be able to furnish fuller, more varied, and more satisfactory reports of news, foreign, domestic, and commercial, than the Associated Press has ever attempted; and that our readers will be benefited by the change. We will also have the advantage of having exclusive special reports, and not be compelled to present our readers with the despatches that appear in the other papers of the city.

The following are the concluding despat

## INTERESTING ITEMS.

**The Provost' Impeachment.**—It has been stated that the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in several speeches made during the campaign, pledged himself to move the impeachment of the President at the approaching session of Congress. This, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is not correct. What Mr. Bingham did say was, that while the President, in his opinion, deserved impeachment, he would only make the motion for impeachment if Mr Johnson should officially assert what he had unofficially proclaimed, that Congress was an illegal body, unlawfully assuming the functions of legislation. General Benjamin F. Butler, however, seems to draw no such distinction as this, as indicated by his speech in Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday night. Butler will probably find in the end that he has little influence in the matter. The passion of such men will not be supported by more rational men.

**Tennessee.**—A bill to define the qualifications of jurors has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature, taking effect from and after its passage. It provides that in all trials, civil or criminal, in any courts of Tennessee, it shall be good ground of challenge for cause as to competency of any juror, that such person is not a qualified voter of this State. The bill also provides that persons guilty of rape, as now defined by Tennessee statutes, shall suffer death by hanging but the jury may commute the punishment to imprisonment for not less than ten years or more than twenty years. Fifty-seven radical senators and representatives call a State Republican Union Convention, to meet at Nashville on the 22d of February next, to nominate a candidate for Governor to represent the Union men of Tennessee.

**Congressional.**—The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls upon Congress to pass a law, convening the Fortieth Congress upon the 5th of March, the day after it ceases to exist itself. It believes that the public welfare demands that Congress shall be in session between that date and the following December, and it finds its authority for the action it advises in the following proviso of the Constitution:—"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

**Monument to McPherson.**—The Fremont (Ohio) *Journal* invites attention to the McPherson monument enterprise, and says the family of General McPherson have finally decided that the body shall remain at Clyde. All talk of a removal of the remains to West Point is at an end. The Monument Association will put canvassing agents in the field at once, and will push the work of raising subscriptions with all possible vigor.

**Wisconsin Majorities.**—The Republican majorities on Congressmen in Wisconsin are 24,186. Palme, in the First District, has 4380 majority; Hopkins, in the Second, 5296; Cobb, in the Third, 5403; Eldridge, Democrat, in the Fourth, 2562; Sawyer, in the Fifth, 5060; and Washburn, in the Sixth, 6619. Fifty-five out of fifty-eight counties gave 10,000 majority against the proposed Constitutional Convention.

**Great Fire in Mobile.**—A fire in Mobile November 25 burned two squares, between Lawrence and Francis streets, on St. Francis street, comprising thirty to forty buildings. The probable loss is one hundred thousand dollars; is partially covered by insurance.

**A Cable Despatch** from the Government.—The longest despatch transmitted over the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was sent recently by a Government officer of the United States to one of the American ministers in Europe. It contained over five thousand words.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


**MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.**

SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.

BIGLOW PAPERS. Second series. 12mo.

MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations 12mo.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M. A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. F Jolliffe. Price, $1 25. For sale by

**JAMES S. CLAXTON,**
(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien,)
11 10 1m. No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

**JUST OPENED,**
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
Colored Sunday-School Cards,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM
12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.
FOR SALE AT
MRS. J. HAMILTON'S
Book Store,
11 8 tu th s1m] No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.


## GOVERNMENT SALES.

**GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.**

The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.

34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.

240 barrels damaged Powder.

Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—

104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—

A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—

112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.

350 000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.

6000 pounds Copper Scrap.

190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.

140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.

60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,

And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of

Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather).
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold

TERMS.

Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.


LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

**MUSICAL BOXES**

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc, etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

**FARR & BROTHER,**
Importers of Watches etc,
11 11 m th fr tu] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

REMOVAL.
**ISAAC DIXON,**
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. 10 31 eod 2m

**SILVER-WARE**
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 11 28

**FINE GOLD WATCHES.**
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16 5 No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 13

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.
9 25

**BOWMAN & LEONARD,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 3 25

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18 tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.


## BOARDING.


NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
*Is now open for the accommodation of*
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early 8 25


## PROPOSALS

**QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,**
NEW YORK, November 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th instant, for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "I" RAILROAD IRON, weighing about fifty pounds to the yard.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A Q M.,
11 26 6t United States Army.


JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.


## SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c


**WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED**
BY THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT
Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.
ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MANUFACTORY.
11 9 [mw1m] No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3 75 usual price $5 00
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P.
Particular attention given to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 ths No. 825 ARCH Street.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—
The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Elisha street, between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia, hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.
This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights or burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.
11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the sixth account of ELI K. PRICE, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 3, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 11 22 thstu5t*] JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY H. DAVIESS.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, Guardian of MARY H. DAVIESS and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866 at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street in the City of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON,
11 22 thstu5 * Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARGARET OGDEN, Administratrix of the estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 4 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 [mw5t* AMOS J. KELLY, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH PETERS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of NANCY B. PETERS, Executrix of the last will and testament of SARAH PETERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia
1 23 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH H. DANA.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL BUTCHINSON, Trustee and Attorney of SARAH H. DANA, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 4, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon said Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS Administratrix,
No 555 N. SECOND Street;
Or her Attorneys, J. S. BONHAM,
J. G. BRINCKLE,
11 Tw5t*] N. E cor. SEVENTH and SANSOM Sts.

## MEDICAL.


USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [11 14 tuths12t

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
CRIMAULT & CO.
*Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,*
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.
NO MORE CONSUMPTION
*GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME*
For all diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable. It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.
NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
*GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of IODIZED HORSE-RADISH*
This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.
NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures
CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.
The majority of the academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.
NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.
INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.
This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.
GENERAL DEPOSITORIES.
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDER KIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 8 2 thtf

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH designed as a Lecture and Can be to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN DISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
*Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.*
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
*Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, &c.*
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1 25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and office open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL. Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp


## COAL.


COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL at reduced prices.
P. McGARRY & SON,
11 14 wfm1m] WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE


## LUMBER.


1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
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[Continued from our First Page]

agleam with Nevada silver, and the feast warmed with fire-grate heaped high with Pennsylvania coal.

The hall is spread with carpets from Lowell mills, and the lights flash from bronzed brackets of Philadelphia manufacture. The fingers of Massachusetts girls have hung the place with beautiful embroidery. The music is the drum of ten thousand mills, accompanied by the shout of children let loose for play, the gladness of harvesters driving barnward the load of sheaves, the glee of four million bondmen beating time with their snapped shackles, and the doxology of a redeemed nation that rises up with anthems that fly heavenward, wing-and-wing, till the celestial gates are crowded with the hosannas, and the oldest harper of heaven cannot tell where the terrestial anthem ends or the celestial song begins.

Never before was such a table spread. Sing aloud, all ye people! Sons and daughters of God, clap the cymbals! Through the organ-pipes let there come down the thunders of national rejoicing. There must be feasting to-day. Join hands! Lift up the palm-branches! "Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!"

We are in a state of peace. The New Orleans massacre is past, and the cloud that hung over Baltimore is withdrawn. The monitors sleep with shut port-holes. The *Monadnock* goes on a pleasure excursion across the sea. Anti-tam is yellow with corn shocks. While statisticians and financiers have been planning, and every brick in the pavement of Third street has had its self-appointed prophet, God has been putting a bit in the mouth of our war debt, and guiding it in the right direction. With one billion of dollars less of national debt than England, we have a revenue exceeding here by one hundred and seventy millions of dollars per annum. Mr. Gladstone startles the British Parliament with the prophecy that one hundred years will exhaust England's coal-beds, while we have just begun excavation.

Those who first foretold repudiation will not now be satisfied with anything but "seven-thirties." The grain-fields have passed their harvests above the veto of drought and deluge. The oat man of the nation is full. Hark to the wild rush of the wheat through the Chicago "grain-lifters!" Clear the track for the long freight trains transporting the Western harvests to the seaboard! The fishermen of Gloucester have this year cast their net on the right side of the ship. The "tars" that lie in their rough jackets, stark among the coral reefs, are few compared with those who have successfully flung the harpoon and plunged the pike.

Our country stands in the first rank of nations. Grant's cannon shook the window-glass of Madrid and Vienna. A Turkish Pacha comes to study our institutions. The British press toil mightily to prove that they always were friendly. The love of the British Ministry and the Washington Cabinet bids fair to be like that of David and Jonathan. We worship God in our own way. A few months ago, in this church, whole families crowded into the kingdom, and old men wept, and said:—"We never saw it in this wise." The sunlight struck upon the waters of baptism, that, from fingers tremulous with a pastor's joy, fell upon the smooth brow of childhood, and the wrinkled temples of old age, typical of the coming time when Christ will set upon their foreheads the crystals of heaven. As a church, we close the year of our greatest spiritual and temporal prosperity.

Gather your families to-day, and bid them praise the Lord for sunshine and flowers, for day and night, for eyesight and hearing, for food and sleep, for pure laughter of children. If, sweeping through the glowing hours of Thanks-giving reunion, there come a chill draught from the opened door of a sepulchre, think of the richer banquet in more brilliant halls. Good cheer to-day! I have not the heart to keep you longer from the home-group. Set the chairs to the table—the easiest for grandfather and grandmother, if they be still alive; a high chair for the youngest and the least. All seated round, for a moment let laughter hush. And when you have bowed for the blessing, "Oh give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good, for His mercy endureth forever!"

## GOD'S GOODNESS CROWNS THE YEAR

### A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. James Cooper, at the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia.

Thanksgiving services were held at this church at 10:30 A. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Cooper. The address was founded upon the text, Psalm 66, 11th verse:—"Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness."

It is a matter of gratification that the observance of a day of jubilee thanksgiving is becoming national; that every year witnesses an increased number of States uniting in the same day. The recognition of a Divine Beneficence by a great people is a favorable symptom of the public morality, and is a presage of the enduring life of the republic. God will honor the nation that fears Him.

The 65th Psalm is an ode of great beauty. It commemorates the Providential mercies which have been bestowed by the Mighty Ruler of the skies. We can adopt its language, and can realize the figures which the inspired writer employs to describe the proofs of the goodness of God as manifested through the year. We can look back upon the changing seasons, and now that the autumn has returned, with its profusion of blessings, we can join with the Psalmist in the lofty ascription of praise to Almighty God, "Thou hast crowned the year with Thy goodness."

First. It is worthy of note that every year is favored with the goodness of God. The original language of the text indicates this fact. God distinguishes every year with His beneficence. The Apostle Paul gave an effective illustration of its truth in his fervent appeal to the Lystrians not to sacrifice unto himself and Barnabas, declaring that though God had abandoned the heathen for their idolatry, yet "He left not Himself without witness in that He did good, and gave us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness." The years, as they come and go, are distinguished with the tokens of the Divine regard. There are traditions of seasons which were not favorable, and of comparatively meagre harvests secured; but there have been no famine years in our times. Sections of country have experienced failures of crops; but their deficiencies have been made up by the abundance of other sections. Rain from heaven and fruitful seasons have been the usual allotment of former and recent years in this chosen land.

Second. There are years, however, which God crowns more especially with His goodness. The present year is such an one. We have had special proofs of His favor.

The continuance of peace calls for profoundest gratitude to our Heavenly Father. Our most sanguine anticipations have been realized. There have been heart-burnings, political contentions, and scenes of blood in some parts of the land. There have been forebodings of sanguinary struggle on a wider scale, but God has brought us through them all. His voice has stilled the tempest of man's wrath. How strange the present, as contrasted with the past, seems! That civil war which statesmen anticipated with terror of mind, and which sooner than see some of them desired to die, has come and passed away. Sad were its sights of woe, fearful its scenes of blood, and yet the nation breathes freer, and we cannot but rejoice over the fact that it is born anew.

The material prosperity which we have enjoyed affords an occasion of thanksgiving. The disbandment of a million of men, pouring them forth into the fields and departments of peaceful industry, might have seemed too sudden for the interests of trade and of mechanical pursuits. But no shock has been felt. The anvil and the loom—the plough and the axe—have furnished work for the increased numbers of our late citizen soldiers and for hundreds of thousands of immigrants from the Old World. The volume of the home and foreign trade may not have been as large as in some former years—more of less distrust of the future may have checked the rush of business—fortunes may not have been so rapidly made as in the three or four years preceding—yet there has been no serious derangement of business, no general breakdown to affect the nation's prosperity.

The abundance of the harvests calls for thanksgiving to God. The Infinite Creator seems to be much nearer to us in the country than in the city. There is truth in the lines of Cowper: "God made the country, man made the town!" In the city, man's skill and power appear in a striking light. I do not mean to imply that we miss there the Divine mind inspiring and the Divine hand in guiding the movements of men, but that we are so familiar with the sight, and the proof of human wisdom and energy and power—visible in the architecture and adornments of a great city—in the manifold achievements of mechanic arts and commercial pursuits, that our impressions of man as present and acting are most powerful.

But in the country we seem to lose sight of the creature, and stand in the very presence of the Infinite Creator. What we see there partakes most strongly of the superhuman—the miraculous. I have stood on an elevation overlooking the great Miami Valley, presenting, far as the eye could reach, one unbroken field of growing corn. I have paused in my journey on the summit of one of those vast rolling prairies of Wisconsin, such as is found near Fox Lake, where prairie sweeps as a wave above prairie, and where the eye can survey for miles fields of golden wheat, and never can I forget the glory of those scenes nor the solemnity of mind they inspired. When God lavishes His bounties upon us in abundant harvests, we ought to recognize them with devout hearts. The present year, notwithstanding a late spring, intense summer heat, fearful tornadoes, and devastating floods, has been unexampled for the abundance of its harvests. "Thou crownest the years with Thy goodness, and Thy paths drop fatness. The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn."

The good degree of health that has prevailed is a special reason for grateful emotions, and for rendering thanks to God. We have been, in a measure, spared the ravages of the dreaded cholera. True, it has visited us, and many homes have been darkened by its visitations, but it has not been robed with its former terrors. The sanitary measures timely used have been successful, under God, in arresting its course. The extremes of temperature, especially the heated term of the summer, have not been as productive of disease as might have been supposed, and of the year we can say, health has prevailed within our borders.

Each one of these mercies shines as a sparkling jewel in the crown of the year, and, combined, they form a diadem of infinite glory, encircling its brow. Let us rejoice this day. There are painful memories to some of us—events of a mournful character lie in the background of the scenes of the present year, but let us enter into the courts of our Lord with thanksgiving, and experience in our individual history, "that the joy of the Lord is our strength."

But there are duties as well as devotions which appropriately pertain to this day. We should remember the poor. We should not leave unemployed the means, and unimproved the opportunities which the Lord has given us for their relief. There may be larger demands upon you this winter than in former seasons. The channels for your beneficence are provided; may they overflow with your free-will offerings.

## THE GRAND CIVIC SABBATH.

### Addresses Delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman and the Rev. James Neill, in the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The church at the corner of Twentieth and Spring Garden streets yesterday morning was the scene of services very appropriate to the day. Owing to illness, the pastor, Rev. Alfred Cookman, had been unable to prepare a regular sermon for the occasion, but he addressed his audience with some well-timed and eloquent remarks, and was followed by the Rev. James Neill.

Mr. Cookman, in the course of an impressive prayer which preceded his address, thanked God for the past five years of our national history, more especially that He had in His own way, which we now see was the best way, smitten him who had been the divider of households, of great political parties, of benevolent institutions, and of Christian churches, thereby rendering our national compact more glorious in the future than it has been in the past.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN'S ADDRESS

was substantially as follows:—This is our annual civil Sabbath, the day on which we abanoon our temporal and secular pursuits, in order that we may give ourselves up to prayer and praise. It is a custom beautiful in itself and in its observance. It had its origin in New England, and it is not the first good thing either that has been given birth to there. In the fact of its naturalization we rejoice, because of its nationalizing effect, and because it demonstrates that ours is in so far a religious nation. It is a devout recognition of the authority and power of Almighty God—a confession that our unmerited blessings proceed, not from the blind forces of nature, but from the Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift.

We are specially reminded of our national blessings as a cause of thanksgiving on this, our civil Sabbath. When we look abroad over the vast extent and exhaustless resources of our country—a land crowned with peace after the convulsions of the last five years—a land unparalleled in its past progress, and so full of blessed promise in the future, each one of us will feel inclined to employ the words of Scripture:—"The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage!"

On this occasion it is fitting that we should observe the recommendations of our civil authorities, and bring to Christian altars hearts full of praise and thanks. At this moment thousands—ay, millions—of people of all races and colors are engaged in this solemn service. And if all this multitude could be gathered together, the spectacle would be one of surpassing grandeur. But notwithstanding this, our nation is far from being perfect in the sight of God, whose sacrifices are a broken heart and a contrite spirit. Two evils seem specially patent, over which we should now mourn. One is the deep-rooted prejudice which pervades the minds of many against a certain class of persons, simply because of the color of their skins. A great people, located in our midst by the Providence of God, and certainly commended to our sympathies, are still subject to a spirit of caste, which would exclude them from the privilege of riding in our street cars, which would consult the interests of those whose hands are dyed with our blood, while it ignores the right to the elective franchise of those who have befriended us on all occasions.

The other wrong which it behooves us to lament is the disposition to extravagance which surrounds us, with the needy in full view, and a winter of hardship just before us. Is this right? Is this Christian? Is it not right that we should ask ourselves whether this extravagance will be for the honor and glory of God? But it is not only right that we should join in thanksgiving and penance on this occasion; it is right that we should present ourselves afresh upon our own country's altar. In this country our Government is of and from the people, and it will be wise or vicious according as the people are wise or vicious.

Let us, then, familiarize ourselves with our fundamental law, and with the principles of political economy, and we shall then be better able to resolve to become practical men, desiring and striving to raise the nation nearer to truth and nearer to God. Especially should we covenant together this morning that we will be a religious people. If the body politic is concerned to do the will of God, the nation shall take rapid strides towards immortality. Let us resolve, then, that we will not have a Union founded upon broken pledges, and tainted with the blood of our truest friends—a union simply of the combined skulkers of the North and the traitors of the South. Let us rather have a Union without a slave; ay, and without a tyrant too—a Union in which every citizen shall have an opportunity to develop his capacities—a Union of the true men of the North and of the South.

Let me exhort you to bring to-day to the altar of God this threefold offering:—A heart full of thanksgiving and praise; a spirit entirely humble and broken; and a more thorough consecration of all our powers to the cause and welfare of our common country.—Surely, this will be regarded by our God as a favorable and a sweet smelling incense.

REV. JAMES NEILL'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. James Neill followed Mr. Cookman in some remarks, which were substantially as follows:—

These thanksgiving days are occasions which should be welcomed by us all, not only because they enable old and young alike to lay aside the cares of life and put on a garb of joyousness—not only because they stop the mouth of the grumbler, whether he be farmer, or merchant, or politician, by showing him a thousand reasons for thankfulness, and not one for complaining—not only because it is a day of feasting, but especially because it is a great national Sabbath, which presents the nation as a worshiping, thankful people, in the eyes of other nations, as well as in the eyes of God.

Mr. Neill then referred to the day of fasting and prayer observed by proclamation of the Mayor of this city, during the terrible prevalence of the Asiatic cholera here in 1832. Within twenty-four hours thereafter, the scourge abated. What did it mean? asked the speaker. Surely, that God had seen a stricken people on their bended knees, and in answer to their prayers had driven the pestilence from their midst. So, too, after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, our President, Abraham Lincoln, who is now embalmed in the memories of the people, appointed a day of fasting and prayer; and for one whole year thereafter the aspect of our civil conflict was changed.

There is no record of war during the past year to which we must refer; there are no soldiers' graves, filled with the recently fallen. Strife on the battle-field has ceased, and peace has come at last. And we can still be thankful that treason, North and South, has shown the same weakness at the ballot-box as in the field; that the principles of truth and right have prevailed by a majority of 400,000 votes. We can be thankful for this victory of pure and permanent principles. Freedom, as the result, will, in the future, be the most glorious word upon the American escutcheon. Yes, this election of the Fortieth Congress is the crowning glory of the great struggle. Notwithstanding that the entire circle has been swept with considerations of high official character, the American people, resisting the temptation, have come forth in their might, and consecrated the country to freedom and justice, now and forevermore! Mr. Neill then concluded by advising his hearers to attend to the admonition contained in the first text on which a thanksgiving sermon was ever preached:—"Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared; for this day is holy unto our Lord: neither be ye sorry; for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

## GOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

### A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Henry Baker, Jr., in the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Camden, N. J.

"Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations."

We are assembled in the quiet sacredness of our National Sabbath to perform the joyful services of thanksgiving and praise. More bountiful than our wishes—richer in blessing than our utmost hope, God claims of us this return of thanks.

As citizens of a great republic, it becomes us to join right gladly in the plaudit of the Psalmist:—"Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations."

American history is the development of the most wonderful phenomena of modern times. But justice presides over the destiny of nations, calm and restless in its workings, undisturbed by human faithlessness or repining. In awaiting the result of Providence, we may, indeed, learn the lesson of patience and of faith. A thought born of the human intellect has perfection almost as the beginning of its being, but the conceptions of the great I Am, whose thoughts are not as our thoughts, nor His ways like our ways, with whom one day is as a thousand years.

Progress, the law of the universe, is an individual and social advancement, ever seeking the idol of perfection. There is no El Dorado of rest awaiting humanity, when it shall cease to labor, and which shall toil no more.

"New occasions have new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth.

"So, resplendent gleam her camp-fires!
We, ourselves, must pilgrims be;
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea."

The Republic of the West is the inspired, God-sent apostle of human liberty, the herald of that great day, the dawn of whose splendor filled the vision of prophecy, thrilled the tasks of poetry, and now out of the chaos of the present is rising into clear, calm, organized existence.

Republicanism was put on trial in the formation of our Government, under the most difficult circumstances. Our institutions were the outgrowth of two hostile theories. And the problem has been to reconcile, to harmonize them. The impossible has thus been attempted. The nation was forgetting justice, becoming a traitor to the baptismal vows by which it was consecrated to freedom, when God in His goodness sent war, His prophet, to warn us of our doom.

Revolutions are, indeed, not born of chance; they never spring from accident, but are always the means by which are accomplished God's great purposes, seen here and there in the centuries, moving in steady procession, in their ebb and flow obedient to the Infinite Will.

In our own struggle patriotism had a resurrection. The young men gave freely the bloom of their lives to the cause. It was a costly sacrifice. Three hundred thousand dead! and thrice three hundred thousand broken and breaking hearts!

But what a glorious recompense—a resurrected nation, a people ransomed from sin and slavery! With the broken chains in her hand, her limbs released from the shackles of cruel tyranny, Columbia stands, with a glad light in her eye, a bright smile on her face, the song of liberty rushing up from her lips. And to the mourner she whispers:—"Weep no longer. These that were mine are mine now, the nation's children, embalmed in an eternity of fame."

Every pulsation of public sentiment, each tidal wave of revolution, has settled our institutions further down through the shifting sands of human policy, into the clear granite of God's idea. Forests bend, mountains tremble, strong ships hie to the harbor, when the storm rushes forth in its fury. But Destiny is stronger than the tempest—mightier than an army with banners. It is Divinity moving to and fro in the earth. Anglo-Saxon civilization is a wanderer no longer. Standing on the mountain top, it cries out to God:—"Where shall I go?" And the answer comes, "Everywhere!"

In addition to this great joy of our national resurrection, we have other causes for thanksgiving. The pestilence has not been suffered to devastate our communities. He started forth from his house in the Orient, and swept her cities as with the besom of destruction. And, then, the dread Angel of Death, spreading his arm across the ocean, stood hanging over the land, when God called out—"Azrael! Azrael!" We were saved. And Thou, O Lord, hast been our salvation. "Thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations!"

And as from the cornucopia of His goodness a golden stream of mercies flows out to us all, as civil bodies, as social circles, as individuals, may we not exclaim:—"Let the whole earth be filled with His glory."

## PEACE, THE WORK OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

### A Sermon Delivered at the Third Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. J. W. Schenck.

Rev. Mr. Schenck, who has recently entered upon his pastoral duties in this city, was greeted yesterday morning by a large congregation. He selected for his text the following words, from the 17th verse of the 32d chapter of Isaiah:—"And the work of righteousness shall be peace."

In commencing his discourse he referred to the fact that the Chief Magistrate had called upon the people to engage in thanksgiving to Almighty God to-day; therefore the event is happily again made national. The pastor now branched out upon the subject, in which he said men were educated to found this nation in the school of conflict for sacred principles. The spirit of God had awakened a few minds to see an appreciate the deadening influence of Rome on mind and heart and estate. In the great Bible doctrine of justification by faith was incorporated the freedom of conscience in the Church of God.

It was the Papal shackles and the soul tyranny of Rome that caused men to engage in Protestant reformation. Reference was now made to the reign of Philip the Second, who brought the Spanish Inquisition to his aid, and from the cruelties then enacted springs that independent feeling which resulted in the formation of a free Dutch republic, the wonder of the age, and a safe asylum to the oppressed for conscience sake. The reverend speaker, in language at once eloquent and forcible, gave a brief though comprehensive history of the trials and troubles incident to the reformation in the ecclesiastical world, and the wonderful and special providence by which it has been sustained to the present day.

In regard to thanksgiving for large harvests, active industry, preserved health, and peaceful foreign relations, we should not be unmindful of what is necessary to effect the end for which it is so clear we were brought into and are continued in existence as a people. He suggested that the text imparted the necessary instruction, "The work of righteousness shall be peace." In applying this to all parts of our country, the entire people would speedily become happy, contented, law-abiding, and prosperous, and over them the bright sun of God's favor would pour down blessings. In illustrating these points the speaker alluded to Solomon, who desired that God would give him an understanding heart, that he might be able to judge between good and bad. His reign was one of peace.

Taking Solomon as the bright example, the pastor discoursed at great length on the duty of the people and their rulers; and on this latter point, he said that God must be practically recognized in this country as the Ruler among the nations. The principles of His government must be adopted here and put into operation. The truth of God must be replaced into the foundation of our institutions. The holy code of Jehovah must be recognized as the great constitution to which we must be subject. In a word, what may be termed the Christian power in the world must be submitted to and made to give impulse to our social and national machinery. Honor must be paid to the kingdom of God as the great governing authority, and men and measures must be tested by the standard that kingdom sets up, and made to square with its provisions, or be rejected and held in complete obscurity.

Long enough has the great Father of this nation, in whose fear and at whose bidding and after whose pattern its foundations were laid, been ignored, and men's passions, ambitions, follies, and thirsting for power and strifes for fatness been the masters. The speaker concluded his discourse with appropriate remarks, soliciting the Church to arouse from its sleep, and assist in framing public sentiment, and by the favor she, through her gracious Head, can bring on our nation, avert calamity, and by her work of righteousness, whom God will honor, secure peace.

## FOR WHAT SHOULD THE NATION BE THANKFUL!

### A Sermon Delivered at the First Independent Church, by the Rev. John Chambers.

Rev. Mr. Chambers preached yesterday to a very, very small congregation, from the following text, found in Ephesians v, 17-20:—"Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is: and be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit, speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart in the Lord, giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The preacher said the congregation had met for the great purpose of giving thanks. There are many reasons why thanks should be given. There never was a period in which we enjoyed greater blessings than the present. He contrasted the character and condition of a grateful and ungrateful man. The grateful man is always an honorable man; whilst the ungrateful man, he whom we call an ingrate, is always contemptible and mean. This those before him had seen in the character and conduct of those whom they had had in their employ. There is something in the grateful heart upon which a solid superstructure can be raised, whilst in that of the ingrate we see only that which is base and disgusting.

When you have done favors to another, which have not only not been appreciated, but which have been turned to your disadvantage, you cannot avoid speaking of the ingratitude, and saying how badly you have been treated. We all expect men to be grateful to us in proportion to the extent of the favors we bestow. Let us apply the subject. When we consider the amount of the blessings that God has bestowed upon us, and the return we have made, we cannot avoid regarding ourselves as ingrates. Notwithstanding all these blessings (which the speaker eloquently enumerated), we find to-day, even under the call of the President of the United States, of the Governor of the Commonwealth, and of the municipal authorities, we cannot get people to come to a place of worship to acknowledge the favors they have received, and render their thanksgivings to the bountiful Giver.

Everywhere—in the streets, our homes, the fields, the skies, the crops—in all things we behold causes for gratitude; and our text assures us that we should always give thanks in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is true that pestilence has stalked abroad in the land; it is true that there has been a comparative failure of crops, and that breadstuffs are scarce and costly; but it is also true that we have been delivered from the diabolical horrors of civil war—a cruel, horrible, bloodthirsty, damnable war. The preacher said there was nothing in the world he hated and abhorred so much as war; and, in his opinion, we should do all in our power to promote peace, brotherly kindness, and charity.

It was the duty of the pulpit everywhere to preach the doctrines of peace: it was the duty also of the religious press, and especially the duty of the *secular* press. Yet it was unfortunately the case that the press is endeavoring to stir up strife. Every press that endeavors to set one portion of this country against another should be banished from the land—every one of them.

It is a question now whether this country should be clothed in garments of mourning or arrayed in the vestments of praise. There is much to be done. We must have those men who are going over the country to stir up the passions and arraying one section against another, converted and turned from their destructive ways.

The reverend gentleman referred to the lamentable condition of certain classes of people in the South. We are told that in the State of Alabama there are three thousand five hundred whites and blacks in a condition of actual starvation. The Washington *Star* tells us that in the District of Columbia there are thirty thousand colored persons who do not get one day's work in seven, and are literally rushing into the jaws of starvation. All the poor-houses are crowded. Only think of it! At the city of Washington, from twenty to thirty thousand, who have been taken from comfortable homes, are left to starve!

His blood almost curdles in his veins when he goes along Chesnut street and sees a man sitting on the curbstone grinding out music for the pennies that are thrown to him, with both his legs severed from his body by the cruelties of war. In looking upon sights like this, his blood boils with indignation against the Government for its neglect of such men. And they come thus maimed and helpless from every part of the land. It is a wonder that God should give of a nation so horribly depraved as this, even so much as a shower of rain.

We must look at these things. All there knew he was man of peace—that he loves the country—and that it is his greatest desire to see it united by the immutable principles of righteousness. He spoke of ladies he yesterday saw begging for the suffering poor of Virginia, and was gratified to perceive upon their subscription-books the names of Jay Cooke and others, who had contributed a hundred dollars and other liberal sums. We want these charities. For this he prayed, for this he preached, for this he lived. What is the will of the Lord? It is to provide for the poor and destitute. If your brother is hungry, feed him; if he is thirsty, give him drink; if he is naked, clothe him.

But we are told these people of the South have rebelled. What have we done? Have we not rebelled? We have rebelled against God; and what has God done? He incarnated His own Son, and sent Him to live and die for our salvation.

No nation on the face of the earth has done this country so much harm as England. She is more to blame for the horrors of the late bloody war than all other people combined. Had she minded her own business, ninety thousand persons would not have been sacrificed upon the field and died in our hospitals.

He referred to the famine a few years since in Ireland, and the magnanimity on that occasion of the American people. They opened their arms and their purses, and sent to the relief of the perishing Irish poor vessels laden with clothing and provisions. The Irish have been a grateful people, and appreciated what was done for them. We have now hundreds and thousands, whites and blacks, old and young, male and female, naked and starving, calling aloud upon us for assistance from our own Southern country, and it is our duty to listen to and answer their call. He wonders, when he goes to market and discovers the cost of provisions, how it is possible for thousands to procure even in this city the necessaries of life. How can we pretend to rejoice when we see so many people clothed in rags and starving for bread?

Let no man misconstrue his language. Let no man say he was here to stir up strife and wrath. That is no part of his character. He has gone into stores and counting-houses to obtain means to relieve the wants of these suffering people; and he was happy to say that, with two exceptions, his petitions have met with a generous response. In regard to the Southern people, they have done all that they have been asked to do—have accepted all the proposed terms of peace and reconciliation, and are therefore worthy our commiseration and support. No nation on the face of the earth has ever had such an opportunity for magnanimity as this nation has at the present time. Let us be governed by the immutable principles of right.

He hoped that not a syllable he had uttered would be understood as intended for any other purpose than to unite the country in the bonds of peace, and to restore every section to prosperity. In reference to the pending political difficulties, he said that the people are the rulers, and that President Johnson and the Congress of the United States were nothing more nor less than the people's servants, whose duty it is to do their bidding. The people should and must rule—they would be fools should they let the power pass out of their own into any other hands.

An appeal was made to the charities of the people, and a collection taken up for the suffering poor at the close of the discourse.

## SCIENCE, INFLUENCED BY CATHOLICITY.

### Dr. Moriarty's Lecture at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

The Academy of Music was comfortably filled last evening, the occasion being a lecture by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, on the subject of "Science, influenced by Catholicity." The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:—

One very disagreeable result of the religious revolution of the sixteenth century has been a spirit of antagonism and prejudice between different nations as well as different individuals. Men were not content with the discussion of diverse principles, but unfortunately proceeded to carry out personal prejudice, and even national odium, and in consequence of this a rivalry has been established between different nations. Those who endorsed the principles and proceedings of the so-called Reformation were condemned in every shape and form, and prejudged with animosity. Thus, for example, in the departments of science, it became quite a popular and familiar vituperation to condemn, as incapable of progress in science, all those who did not advance on the level of the presumed civilizing progress of the sixteenth century.

As it was said in ancient times, "No good could come out of Nazareth," so it was judged that where there were no Catholic influences, science and scientific discoveries never could flourish. Science has nowhere flourished more—the origin of more sublime and useful discoveries—than where it has been pursued under the influences of the Catholic religion. Considering how this proposition may be proved and illustrated, my mind naturally turns towards the bright and fair country of Italy, in which the influence of the Catholic Church has been uninterrupted for years.

Also, naturally, I turn towards that fair and beautiful country for another reason. Because having, in the preparation of my subject, to revive reminiscences in my mind, I travelled back over many years to the bright, fair, and sacred period of youth, standing beneath the shadows of the Coliseum, surrounded by the classic influences of glorious Italy, where I received an education, which was limited as to the extent of science by the deficiency of my own intellect, not by any restraint cast upon me by the Church, or imperfection or want of depth of learning of those who condescended to be my tutors. I go, then, to Italy to prove and to illustrate my theme. Were I to go over and tell you that Italy has been the nursery of the arts; that she has filled her churches, her halls, her palaces with the beautiful productions of her most renowned painters, which rival the productions of other nations — were I to tell you that she has been the happy parent of Dante, Raphael, Guido, and others, it might be said I was repeating only that which you already know. We know that Italy is the country of art and of depths of learning, but science belongs to the people of northern climates. Inventors of the modern sixteenth century civilization, especially to Parisian regions. We frequently hear it said, "What has Italy to do with scientific research and discoveries?" I am sure I can give a very satisfactory answer. Invention or discovery may be considered in two distinct ways. A phenomenon has been before the eyes of mankind perhaps for hundreds of years, but it has passed completely unobserved.

Suddenly there comes up a genius who sees it, finds it out, and thus gives it to the world, the germ of a most important discovery. That man is entitled to be considered the inventor or discoverer, even though afterwards that which he has given in an imperfect form may grow up to something great and mighty in the hands of another genius; and this other genius may likewise put in his claim to the title of inventor.

He then said that the microscope, the telescope, the barometer, the thermometer, and spectacles, were all discovered by Italians under the influence of the Catholic Church, and that that was a proof of his assertion. The speaker continued at some length, and was frequently applauded.

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in December next at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.

Oct. 26, James Watt, Administrator of JOHN DUCKETT, deceased.
" 27, Francis Blackburne and William M. Smith, Administrators of PETER HALL, deceased.
" 29, Henry Baltz et al., Executors of DAVID SPIELBERGER deceased.
" 29, John Trucks, Executor of WILLIAM TRUCK's, deceased.
" 30, George K. Zeigler, Administrator of JOHN BORIE BOHLEN, deceased.
" 31, Margaret Timmins, Administratrix of HENRY TIMMINS deceased.
Nov. 1, Stacy Brown, Guardian of FRANKLIN W. HOUGH, late a minor.
" 2, Abraham Wartman, Jr., Executor of ABRAHAM WARTMAN, deceased.
" 2, James C. Hand and Coates Waton, Executors of BENJAMIN T. CUR IS deceased.
" 2, Mary Ann Hardwick, Administratrix of WILLIAM HARDWICK, deceased.
" 3, William H Allen and William H. Knight, Executors of THOMAS W. MATTSON, deceased.
" 3, Reuben Hagy and Hiram Johnson, Executors of MARTIN BICKING, deceased.
" 5, Henry Knauff and John M. Mitchell, Executors and Trustees of JOHN H. SEYFERT, deceased.
" 5, William Stirling, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS BRIERLY, Jr., deceased.
" 5, John Clayton, Administrator of J. BARCLAY HARDING, deceased.
" 6, William M. Swaim et al., Executors of AZARIAH H. SIMONS, deceased.
" 6, William and S. R. Supplee, Administrators of BENJAMIN SUPLEE, deceased.
" 7, Townsend Yearsley, Administrator of PASCAL YEARSLEY, deceased.
" 7, Paul Knoflloch, Executor of GODFRIED SIEDLE, deceased.
" 7, John Rutherford, Jr., Executor (as filed by his Executors), of ALLEN RUTHERFORD, deceased.
" 9, John Colp, Administrator of LEWIS COLP, deceased.
" 9, James S. Bell, Trustee of ABRAHAM HENWOOD, deceased.
" 9, John Morey and George W. Rhawn, Executors of BERNARD MOREY, deceased.
" 9, William M. McKnight Guardian of ELIZABETH F. PICKETT, late a minor.
" 12, Scipio Sewell, Executor of WILLIAM W. SMITH, deceased.
" 12, William F. Page, Administrator of HENRY M. PAGE, deceased.
" 12, William and Richard B. Duane, Executors of WILLIAM J. DUANE, deceased.
" 13, John H. Irwin, Executor of STEPHEN BALDWIN, deceased.
" 13, George Stewardson, Executor (as filed by his Executors) of MORRIS SMITH, deceased.
" 13, Matilda Seiff, Administratrix of HENRY SPANGLER, deceased.
" 14, Thomas Williams, Jr., Executor of CHARLES WILLIAMS deceased.
" 15, James M'Kim, Administrator of WILLIAM M'KIM deceased.
" 15, Sarah M'Clure, Administratrix of SAMUEL M'CLURE, deceased.
" 17, Elizabeth Krause, Administratrix (as filed by her Executor) of CHARLES KRAUSE, deceased.
" 17, Jacob M. Culo Executor of ELIZABETH KRAUSE, deceased.
" 19, Isaac Bazlehurst, Acting Executor in the United States of THOMAS GIBSON, deceased.
" 19, Edward Spooner et al., Executors of WILLIAM POONE, deceased.
" 19, George W Lybrand, Executor of Rev. JOSEPH LYBRAND deceased
" 19, John Lindsay, Administrator of MARINA ARDIS deceased.
" 19, Sereck R. Fox, Administrator of JOHN W. FOX, deceased.
" 20, Robert and William H Bancocks, Executors of ROBERT HANCOCKS deceased
" 20, John C. and James M. Arrison, Executors of MARIA ARRISON, deceased.
" 20, Franklin Peale and James G. Clark, Trustees of JOHN Y. CLARK deceased.
" 21, Denforth D Stratton Administrator of ALBION H. SMALL deceased.
" 21, John Rutherford, Jr., Executor (as filed by his Executors) of ESTHER H STEWART, deceased in account with Jane Patterson, Annuitant.
" 21, Israel H Johnson, Trustee for JOHN RICHARDSON, deceased, under will of John Elliott, deceased
" 22, Fresius Poulson, Administrator c. t. a. of ELLEN MARY MOULSON, deceased.
" 22, William B. Hill and Ralph Eddowes, Guardians and Trustees of the children of RALPH EDDOWES, deceased
" 22, William B. Scheimer, Administrator of PETER H. BECK, deceased
" 23, Louisa Kindt, Administratrix (as filed by her securities) of PETER H BECK deceased
" 23, John Dialogue and Samuel Y. Greer, Executors of HENRY DIALOGUE, deceased.
" 23, Mary J. L. Bishop Administratrix of ALEXANDER HERON, Jr., deceased
" 24 Albert D Liederman and Jacob R. Senseman, Executors of GEORGE H. WILSON, deceased
" 24, John V. Thatcher, Guardian (as filed by his Executor) of ANASTATIA A. BONHAM, deceased.
" 24, Stephen Miller, Administrator of ROBERT MILLER deceased.
" 26, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Executors of CATHARINE FARRELL, deceased.
" 26, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Trustees of SARAH D JACOBS (late Peebles), under the will of WILLIAM B. DUFFIELD, deceased
" 26, J. Craig Miller Trustee for ELIZABETH G. ELLISON and ANNA M. MILLER, under the will of John Gill, Jr., deceased.
" 27, William S. and George Vaux, Executors of HANNAH SANSOM deceased.
" 27, William B. Hanna, Administrator of RACHEL M'PHERSON, deceased.
" 27, David Davis Jr., Administrator of DAVID DAV